REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,795.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.......... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE. CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,957 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander C. H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 5th May 1877.

The ARCOT is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 26th April and on TUESDAY, the 1st May, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 2nd May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,

2,245 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st March 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,063 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal Captain James Shaw, will sail on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,054 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 19th May,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,160 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June,
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,060 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 10th April 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd Apr.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton : but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leve the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 30th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G. N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superinteent.

Bombay, 4th April 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. 41, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their room, Meadow Street, No. 41, the following goods :—

A quantity of grey dhoties, shirting and madapollam, 10 cases chintz, 5 cases turkey red prints, 10 bales grey printers.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

CONTINUED AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING GOODS OF MESSRS. WALKER AND COMPANY.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., each day at the shop in Rampart Row, Fort, the remaining Goods belonging to Messrs. Walker and Co. from lot No. 350.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, Mahogany Piano, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, etc etc., at No. 2, Portuguese Church Street, Girgaum.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of the valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed room furniture, etc., etc., the property of J. H. Davey, Esq., proceeding to England, the same comprises :—Rich cut hall and stone and star cut glass ware, with tumblers, decanters, and fruit dishes, handsome white and gold green painted-flower dessert service, flowered dinner set, white green and gold tea cups, stone water jugs and preserve pots, best plated tea and coffee service, cruet frames, egg stand, bread basket, toast racks, biscuit-bag, butterpots, candlesticks, sets of plain and lilly pattern spoons and forks, table-cuttlery by Mappins, pair of fish knife and fork in case, dining-room chairs, blackwood round and sets of dining tables, carved side-board, tea-caddy, kerosine and argand lamps large cotton and coir hall carpets handsome drawing-room suits of French polished and open-worked round, pier, side and writing tables, what-nots, teapoys, chiffoneers, spring seated sofas, chairs, and easy chairs, with rich lining, veranda, rocking, folding light and lady's low chairs, first rate mahogany piano by Broadwood, revolving piano stool, accordian, rich Brussels and Persian hall carpets with border, excellent porcelain and gold painted flower garden pots, ornament vases, and Japanese trays, dissected puzzle, pictures clock, rich 2 light argand luster, kerosine brackets, worked pillow cushions, screens, hat-stand, check and white China matting, handsome iron green painted English and blackwood carved four-post bed-steads, reclining sofa, with bedding, handsomely carved and French polished dressing and washing table with fittings (single and double) English mahogany cheval glass, sets of drawers with book cases, wardrobes, chests of drawers, clothes press, towel horses, green painted bath tubs, commodes, wash-hand stand with copper gindy, sets of copper cooking-pots, pan and oven, bottle filter, wines, and store, &c., &c.

The property will be on view from (Noon) THIS DAY.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGE OLD SPRINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned—

A lot of about 18 to 20 tons old mostly entire carriage springs.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties near P. & O. Company's Dock, Nabob's Tank and Gun-powder Works, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Buchoobae, wife of Rustomjee Merwanjee Darookhanawala, and her husband, Rustomjee Merwanjee Darookhanawala, deceased, the Mortgagors, the following lots of valuable landed properties :—

At 3 P. M., near the P. & O. Company's Dock.

Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, on the east side of Moojawar Pakhady, 4th Row, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and measuring about 418 5/9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 86, 87, 88, 89 and 157, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 4 and 5, and bounded on the east by public passage and the dockyard of Hajee Mohmed Rahim, on the west by the said Moojawur Pakhady, 4th Row, on the north by public passage and partly by the property of Rustomjee Nanabhoy and partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Rahim, and on the south by the public passage and the property of Mis Farsha and the said houses were formerly in the occupation of Chinaman Aliang and others, and now No. 4 is in the occupation of Buchoobae Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, and the other is vacant.

At 4 P. M., near Nabob's Tank.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house of four compartments built thereon, situate at Mazagon, on the south side of Moojawur Packhady, 4th Row, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and measuring about 407 8/9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 380 and 381, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, and bounded on the east by the property belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, on the west by the vacant ground attached to the said Chaul, on the north by the Moojawar Pakhady, 4th Row, otherwise known as Nabob's Tank Row, and on the south by the property of late Nanabhoy Jumsetjee Gunder, and the said houses were formerly and now in the occupation of the said Buchoobae and other tenants, together with all that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate at Mazagon, on the south side of Moojawar Pakhady, 4th Row, and measuring about 96 5/9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 374, 376 and 380, and bounded on the north by the said Moojawar Pakhady, 4th Row, on the south and west by the property of the late Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Gunder, and on the east by the chawl above described, and on which ground there was formerly a tank which is now filled up and in the occupation of said Buchoobaie.

At 5 P. M., near Gunpowder Works

Lot No. 3—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, on the east side of Coppersmith Room, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, and measuring about 815 5-9th square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 49, 67, and 74, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 16, 17 and 18, and bounded on the east and north by the Coppersmith's Back Row, on the west by the Coppersmith Row, and on the south by a public passage and the property of Muncherjee Cooverjee, and the said bungalow was formerly and is now in the occupation of Bomonjee Framjee Camma.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE ! NOTICE ! ! NOTICE ! ! !

LADIES' STRAW HATS and BONNETS

cleaned and altered to the Latest Fashion by

MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
34, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Ladies' own Material made up at very Moderate Charges and to the Latest Fashion.

OSTRICH FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.

CARRIAGE COMMISSION HALL,

BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

THE following CARRIAGES are for sale :—

Broughams	English and Country Built.	
Open Carriages,	do.	do.
Mail Phaetons,	do.	do.
Buggies,	do.	do.
Park Phaetons,	do.	do.
A very handsome Brake.		
Dogcarts, country built.		
Laudaus,	do.	

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 21st APRIL.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION !

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S
DRAMATIC CANTATA,
TRIAL BY JURY
WITH
FULL CHORUS,
BY
GENTLEMAN AMATEURS.

SEE FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AFTERNOON CONCERT, TOWN HALL.

A CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 5½ P. M., on behalf of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE. Tickets may be had of Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. Price Rs. 2 each.

NOTICE.—THE MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT will be TRANSFERRED from the Accountant General's Office in the Secretariat to the Paper Currency Office in Rampart Row from MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, inclusive

Applicants for Money Orders should turn to the right hand, after entering the Currency Office, the Money Order Counter will then be facing them.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Accountant General.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

NOTICE.—FROM THIS DATE NO PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE from my Office to others than the parties entitled to receive them unless the latter send a STAMPED RECEIPT SIGNED by THEMSELVES and ENDORSED IN FAVOUR of the PERSON DEPUTED to receive the same.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
SORABJEE NAVAROJEE COOPER,
Chief Accountant.

Chief Accountant and Auditor's Office, Bombay, 17th April 1877.

S. S. MEDIATOR FROM CALCUTTA.—CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of this Steamer, and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to us for signature, and to SEND OFF BOATS forthwith to receive their respective GOODS as they come to hand.

Captain Hannay will not be accountable for the condition of any package after it leaves the steamer's Deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTY per share, declared at the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 14th April, inst., will be PAID to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st May next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary,

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, at 1 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 7th Idem, viz :—

That Clause 115 of the Articles of Association be amended by deleting the words "The persons for the time being, forming the Firm of Messrs. Remington and Company, shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers," and inserting immediately after the word "Treasurers" the following words,—"but they shall be liable to be removed from Office by a Resolution of a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS. ENGRAVINGS.

A LARGE and well selected new consignment of the above just received of which inspection is invited.

Picture Framing done to order in the best style by experienced workmen.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

LONDON.—Just received a number of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of various parts of London. Unmounted, size 7 by 4½, 10 Annas each ; per dozen, Rs. 7.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.

A LARGE quantity of coloured and embossed SCRAPS for cutting out and filling odd corners of Albums just to hand ; on sheets, each sheet containing about a dozen Scraps, per sheet, 8 Annas ; per dozen sheets, all different, Rs. 5.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.......................Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, an Upper-storied, airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. Rent Rs. 120. Apply to EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, one of the Trustees, Bombay Municipality. 17th April 1877.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY desires to accompany a Lady to ENGLAND or take CHARGE of one or two CHILDREN on the voyage. Address to "R. H.," No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla.

DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE and BACON on cut at 14 As. per lb. Cash, just received by last Mail Steamer. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, a good strong HORSE to run in a Dog-Cart. Set of Harness also required. Address, stating price, "W.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ON SATURDAY last, LOST from Dogcart on Malabar Hill, a WALKING-CANE, with Gold Whistle. FIVE RUPEES REWARD. Apply to TRAMWAY Co.'s Office.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH BULL MASTIFF, (DOG,) 18 months old. Apply at APOLLO BUNDER.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

HAVE ON SALE at their several Establishments—

A CHOICE SELECTION OF
TRAVELLING & DRESSING BAGS.
ALSO
A large assortment of
COURIER, HAND & MONEY BAGS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE

REGISTERED DRESSING BAG,

Which is so constructed that the fittings can be completely closed in when not required for use, thus adding the convenience of a useful Travelling Bag.

FOR GENTLEMEN.	FOR LADIES.
In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.	In Morocco or Russia Leather. From Rs. 115 to Rs. 400.

THE GLADSTONE BAG,

IN PLAIN HIDE or BROWN TAN CANVAS,
is PERHAPS the MOST USEFUL and CONVENIENT TRAVELLING BAG MADE. Being Collapsible it goes into a small compass when not filled, and is light and strong.

Sizes 16, 20 and 24 inches.
From 22-8 to Rs. 48.

THE CABIN BAG

is strong and compact for the Overland journey, opens in the centre and has a separate Tray for linen.

in. in. in. in. in. in.
27 by 15 by 12 and 24 by 15 by 12
From Rs. 36 to Rs. 45.

HAND TRAVELLING BAGS,

OPENING SQUARE at TOP, WELL FINISHED, WITH GOOD SERVICEABLE LOCKS.

In Waterproof Canvas.	In Morocco and Russia.
From Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 25.	From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S COURIER & MONEY BAGS,

WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, IN STRAPS AND LOCKS.

In Tan Canvas.	In Morocco.
From 7 to Rs. 12.	From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 10.

LADIES' HAND BAGS,

IN RUSSIA OR MOROCCO LEATHER,
Well finished and lined with SILK or CALF.
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 36.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOFORTE HIRE & PIANOFORTE TUNING.

REPAIRS OF PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Appointed Agents for—
THE NOTED GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANO,
Which they are prepared to LET OUT on Hire on SPECIAL TERMS, inclusive of Tuning,
TUNINGS BY A PROFESSED ENGLISH TURNER,
PIANOFORTES are kept in tune at the lowest contract rates by the half-year or year.
A large Selection of Pianofortes for Hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,
S. ROSE & CO., NEW PREMISES,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS.

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisement.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.
Our Own Bottling.

		NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	6	4	6	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	4	4	4	12	

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.
Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	6	4	6	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	4	4	4	12	

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
Bottled by Moline and Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	6	8	7	0	*Duties included.*
Casks containing 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	4	8	5	0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.

Bombay, January 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., LEAL AGENTS.

THE HOME GOING SEASON REQUISITES.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
ASQUITH & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
ASQUITH & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT.

		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	from	10	0
Overland Suits	,,	25	0
Warm Cheviot	,,	35	0
Overcoats, Whitney.	,,	45	0
Do. for Evening	,,	22	0
Cardigan Jackets	,,	9	8
,, ,,	,,	11	8
Dressing Gowns	from	10	0
Sleeping Suits	6-8 to	17	8
Pyjamas	Per Half doz.	16	8
Shirts Fine Long Cloth		22	8
,, Superfine		28	0
,, Printed Cambric		28	0
,, Oxford-Cloth		36	0
,, Flannel		49	0
,, Silk & Wool		52	0
,, Spun Silk		67	0
Under Vests	from	14	0
,,	,,	24	0
Socks, Cotton pr. doz.	,,	9	8
Socks Merino ,,	,,	15	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	,,	5	0
Linen Faced Collars ,,	,,	0	14
Fine Irish Linen Collars ,,	,,	6	0
Scarfs, for Pin	from	1	0
,, to tie	,,	1	12
,, Sailor's Knot.	,,	1	12
Gloves, Warm, Berlin	,,	2	0
Mits ,, ,,	,,	1	12
Mufflers, Warm	,,	2	0
Braces, best quality	,,	2	0
Travelling Baths, forming Trunk	,,	30	0
Hats, Soft Tweed		5	0
,, Felt, various shapes	from	7	8
Helmets, Pith	,,	5	0
,, White Cork.	,,	14	8
Pugrees	,,	1	8
Caps, Tweed		3	8
,, Balmoral		5	0
,, Turban	from	3	8
Umbrellas, Alpaca	from	6	8
,, Silk	,,	10	8
,, Sun		7	8
Trunks, Overland	from	22	0
,, for Rail		12	8
,, Solid Leather		50	0
Bags, Courier or Cash		6	12
,, Soiled Linen		4	12

		Rs.	a.
Hand Bags		11	8
Best Hide Gladstone		32	0
Fitted Dressing Pouches.		20	0
Sheets,	p. pr.	9	8
Blankets, fine Scarlet	,,	22	0
Blankets, fine White Whitney	p.pr.	25	0
Rugs, Long Striped Witney	,,	18	0
Mauds, Fine Scotch	from	22	0
Pillows, Travelling		2	8
,, Horse Hair		7	8
,, Steamed Feather		7	4
Cases for above	each	1	0
Toilet Covers	,,	1	0
Cork Mattrasses		22	0
Camp Beadsteads, Folding, to fit under seat		35	0
Towels, general use	six	5	0
Towels, Turkish Bath	six	10	8
Napkins, fine Damask	doz	10	8
Money Belts	each	4	0
Sovereign Boxes	,,	3	0
Purses, Solid Leather	,,	3	0
Chairs, Folding, for Travellers	from	6	8
Waterproof Sheeting, 72" wide, per yard		6	8
Hand Mirrors, Folding		2	4
Hair Brushes, in Leather Case	per pair	10	8
Combs, in Case	each	0	12
,, Toilet		1	0
Nail Brushes	from	0	14
Tooth ,,		0	10
Guards for above	as. 8 &	1	4
Clothes Brushes	from	1	4
Hat ,,	,,	1	4
Shoe Horns	,,	0	14
Bath Sponges	,,	3	8
Sponge Bags	,,	1	12
Soap, Marine pr box of 3		1	4
,, Toilet	,,	1	0
Soap, Boxes, metal		2	0
Perfumes		1	12
Eau de Cologne, the genuine		1	0
Lavender Water (Sainsbury's)		2	0
Pommade (Atkinson's)		1	4
Lime Juice and Glycerine		0	10
Razors		2	0
Nail Scissors		1	8
Pocket Knives		2	8
Shaving Brushes		2	8
Railway Keys		2	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

JUST received, per P. and O. S.S. Lombardy, a shipment of the above Cigars and Cheroots :—

"CAVITE" BRAND,

which is unhesitatingly affirmed to be about the most superior article that has been sent to this market for some time, and pronounced by the Undersigned's MANILLA AGENT to be of

PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE
and
THE CHOICEST PRODUCE OF MANILLA.

No. 1 CIGARS,
Per 1,000, Rs. 90.—Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Per 1,000, Rs. 65.—Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Per 1,000, Rs. 40.—Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SCARVES, TIES, GLOVES, &C.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

INVITE inspection to their Large and Choice Assortment of the above. All the LEADING NOVELTIES of the Season. A variety for SELECTION. The Stock is UNEQUALLED by any other House in the PRESIDENCY.

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

SMALL MADE KNOTS,
Spring Fastening.

	Rs.	a.
New Checks and Stripes	2	12
Rich Plain Colors, New Shades	3	0
The "St. Alban's" Twill Silk, Blue or Black, White Spots	3	0

MODERATE KNOTS.
The New Shape.
"CORINTHIAN."

	Rs.	a.
Rich corded silk spots, stripes Rich Satin	3	0
The Czarewitch, moderate size Sailor's Knot, the latest introduced, to fit any size neck without spring or metal-fastening, Fancy Colours, Spots or Black	3	8
The St. Alban's Large made Knot, Plain Colours and Fancy	4	0
Striped Black do.	3	12
The Alfonso Fine Gauze medium size Knot, Plain Colours, Black or Fancy Stripes	2	8

THE LATEST NOVELTY.
"THE FOUR IN HAND."
A long folded Scarf.

	Rs.	a.
Will tie Knot or Bow, Rich Black corded Silk	3	0
Light Fancy Washing	2	12
Plain Colours or Fancy Striped	3	0

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Rs.	a.
Black or Coloured	1	8
Do. Do. Extra	1	0
The New Wide Black Dinner Tie—The Reform	2	8
Black Sam Bows Elastic	1	0

NEW PIN SCARFS.
To suit any Collar.

	Rs.	a.
The "Leopold" Washing Bird's Eyes, Rich Fancy Spot and Stripes	2	8
Plain Colours and Black	3	0

THE "EXCELSIOR."
Extra large to cover the Shirt.

	Rs.	a.
New Fancy Checks, Fancy Stripes or Spots, Rich Figured Satin	4	0
Washing Pin Scarf, Plain and Fancy Linen	1	14
White Marsala	1	8
Gold and Silver Pins, a variety of Patterns, Horse Shoe, &c.	6 8 to 35 0	

MADE-UP BOWS.
"Lesseps," "Park," "Rink."

	Rs.	a.
Plain Colours or Fancy Stripes Moderate Size, all Colours	2	8
Large Ends to lay under Collar all Colours, Rich Plain Colors, Long ends	2	12

SCARFS TO TIE KNOT.
Bow, or for Ring.

	Rs.	a.
Washing Bird's Eye	2	8
New Fancy Checks	2	8
Rich Plain Colours or Fancy Stripes	3	0
Long Scarfs, best quality	5	8
The Alfonso Light Gauze Plain Colours, Black Fancy Striped	2	8

DRESS TIES.

	Rs.	a.
Plain White Folded	0	8
Made Bows, Sam Bows	0	12
Ditto with the New Square Ends	1	8

BRACES AND BELTS.

	Rs.	a.
Guyot's New Designs	2	8
,, Silk for Dress	5	8
Scarlet Berlin	3	8
Extra Long	3	8
Strong Cantab	3	8
White Doe, very Strong	5	8
Boy's Washing	1	
Bridle Leather Belts, everlasting	2	8
Elastic Belts, Blue, Violet and Scarlet	2	8

LUND'S PATENT
JEWELLERY.
GOLD ON IVORY,
Will Last for Years.

		Rs.	a.
Front Studs	from	4	8
Collar do.		1	12
Solitaire	per Pair	5	8
Links		15	8

WALKING STICKS.
A Choice Assortment.

Ash Plant, Rattans, Orange, Lemon, Myrtle, Thorns from	1 0 to 2 8

UMBRELLAS.
With Fox's Patent Frames.

	Rs.	a.
Best Italian Silk, Best Natural Stick	12	8
Extra Quality	15	8
Ladies	10	8
White Cotton Lined Green	5	8
Ladies' Sunshades, Buff Alpaca Lined Green	5	8

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

LADIES.

	Rs.	a.	
Fancy Coloured and Black, 2 Buttons	3	0	Nett.
Gold Tan, 1 Button	2	12	,,
Riding Gauntlets, Gold Tan	3	0	,,
White do. do.	3	0	,,
White Buff, Lisle Thread Gauntlets	1	8	,,

GENTS.

	Rs.	a.	
White and Coloured	3	4	Nett
Gold Tan Dogskin	2	12	,,
White Military Doe	4	0	,,
White Lisle Thread	1	8	,,
Coloured Cloth	1	12	,,
Ringwood, very Warm	2	4	,,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.—THE LIBRARY is OPEN from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the Reading Room to 10 P. M.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rupees, 150 ; Resident Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors can make use of the Reading Room by payment of 8 Annas per week.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

This COLLEGE contains THREE DEPARTMENTS—the CLASSICAL, MODERN, and PREPARATORY LOWER SCHOOL.

Boarding and Tuition under 14, £80 ; over 14, £90. Non-Shareholders pay an extra fee of £6. Special advantages for Sons of Clergymen and Home Boarders.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford, England.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JANKIBAI, widow of BALCRUSTNA ANUND PUTWARDHUN, has contracted to SELL to MAGONLAL RUNCHORDAS All that piece of Land with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House erected and standing thereon, situate and being on the North side of Ganeshwady Road, in the Sub-District of Mandvie, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 32 feet in length from West to East and 30 feet in breadth from North to South, and bounded on the East by the property of Wassoodew Jagonnath, on the West and North by the New Cloth Market, and on the South by the said Ganeshwady Oart, and which said premises are assessed under No. 30, together with the Privy situate on the opposite side of the gate, on South side of the New Cloth Market, and the Privy situate on the opposite line of the above premises and which said Land and premises and the said Privies were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Jankibai and her tenants. Any and all persons having any CLAIMS against the said premises and the said Privies by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof In default the said conveyance will be completed without reference to any such Claim if there be any, which will be null and void.—Dated this 1 th day of April 1877.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Attornies.

WANTED.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an EUROPEAN as MANAGER or ASSISTANT in a place of business. Has had ten years' experience in Mercantile and Trading Houses generally. Is also up to Newspaper work, either as Manager or Sub-Editor. Satisfactory references, and all other particulars furnished on application to "X. Y. Z.," care of the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, G. A. H. "NASIB" aged WINNER of RACES at BOMBAY and MHOW. Price Rs. 1,500. For particulars apply to Lieut. C. F. FULLER, R.E., Dhoolia, Khandesh.

NOW READY,

THE NEW and COMPLETE EXCHANGE CALCULATOR, with rates progressing by 1/64 of a penny from 1s. to 2s. 3d, at Rs. 8 per copy. Apply to

S. DE MONTE,
At Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have CANCELLED all the POWERS OF ATTORNEY granted by me separately to Mr. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE and SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE.

COWASJEE EDULJEE.

Colombo, 15th March 1877.

FORT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTY per Share has been DECLARED for the year ending 31st December 1876, and will be PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on PRODUCTION SHARE CERTIFICATES.

KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, 10th April 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 17TH APRIL 1877.

ALTHOUGH the political advices contain nothing of a more definite character regarding the Turkish difficulty, the commercial telegrams from London of yesterday's date mark the increased gravity of the position. Consols have fallen from 95¼ to 94⅞ and French Rentes remain at 105¾; but what, perhaps, has even a more warlike appearance is the further rapid rise in wheat which is 4s. to 5s. per quarter dearer. Seeds, too, are higher, Bombay Linseed 9d., Calcutta Linseed 2s. 6d., and Calcutta Rapeseed 6d. per quarter, from Saturday. Cotton, on the other hand, as being adversely affected by the prospect of war, is depressed in the extreme. The sales in Liverpool yesterday were only 7,000 bales, and although prices on the spot were nominally unchanged, private telegrams report sales, both on the spot and to arrive, as all but impracticable.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands unchanged at 11⅝ cents., July shipment 11½ cents., a decline of 3/16 cent. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts.......	5,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Three days' do.	8,000	9,000	11,000	9,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,771,000	......	3,868,000	3,269,000

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are unchanged; and in the London General Produce Markets, with the exception of the movement in Seeds noted above, there is no change. At the Tanned Skin Sales in London yesterday 1,525,000 Skins were offered. Goat Skins and Sheep Skins both met a slow sale, the former at a decline of 2d. to 3d. and the latter at 1d. to 2d. per lb. lower.

A withdrawal of about £50,000 from the Bank of England for Germany is reported, but the amount is too small to exercise any effect on the Money Market.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 54½d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 8 15-16d. per rupee. From what we can learn, however, private telegrams quote considerably higher.

STERLING EXCHANGE has again shown a strong upward tendency to-day, our quotations indicating an advance of 3-16d. in Bank and ¼d. to 5-16d. in Private Bills. The unusually wide difference between the Banks buying and selling rates is evidently intended to be prohibitory as regards the former, and we may infer, therefore, that the stringency in the Money Market is still on the increase. How much longer this is to last it is difficult to say. The Banks are still willing to buy Bills for May delivery at a reduction of 1½ per cent. from ready rates, which may be taken as showing an expectation on their part of the squeeze passing over with the current month, and if trade requirements alone had to be considered, we should say that a turn towards ease might be looked for at even an earlier date. Possible Government wants, however, cause grave apprehension, as a war on the Frontier or with Persia might not only necessitate the suspension of Council drawings, but the bringing out of an additional loan on this side, and until, therefore, we have more definite news on this point, we must be prepared for great tightness and irregularity. We now quote rates on London as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.... 1s. 9 9-16d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	.... 1s. 9¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	.... 1s. 10d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	.... 1s. 10 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts may be quoted at from par to ⅛ per cent discount. In 60 days' sight business is said to have been done at 97½, equivalent to borrowing money at about 15½ per cent. per annum.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER it is utterly impossible to give reliable quotations of any kind. The nearest rates we have heard given are Rs. 94 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half and par for Fives-and-a-half, but we cannot hear of a single transaction having been done although there are numerous sellers at almost any price. Values have not been so low since 1869, but in the present unsettled and critical state of affairs it is impossible to say how much further they may yet decline.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull and declining. Agra Bank shares are Rs. 1, Bank of Bombays 1 per cent lower. Press Companies are nominally unaltered, and in Land Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 10 in Port Cannings. Spinning and Weaving shares still tend downwards. Alexandras and Madras Spinning have declined Rs. 25, Mazagon Rs. 15, Coorla Rs. 10. Bombay Hemp and Jute and Colaba Rs. 5 per share. G. I. P. Railway stock has fallen from Rs. 275 to Rs. 272 per £20 owing to the advance in Exchange.

COTTON to-day has been more depressed than ever. Sellers have shown great anxiety to do business and in some instances rates are fully Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy lower; but with hourly advancing exchange, and most discouraging accounts from Home, buyers are still compelled to hold aloof, and to-day's transactions are only some 1,500 to 2,000 bales. With the pressure that exists for money we may look for a still further fall irrespective of the adverse influence which Livepool may also be expected to exercise, and it is not improbable, therefore, that exporters may soon have an opportunity of buying at a margin on Liverpool arrival currencies. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 9,674 bales, making 31,838 bales for the four days. We quote :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready	.........Rs.	192	per	Candy	f. p.
Good Omra	,, ...	174		,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	169		,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	165		,,	,,
Good Dhollera	May	174		,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	170		,,	,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	166		,,	,,

FREIGHTS are very depressed owing to the stagnant state of export business. By steamers for Liverpool we now quote £1-12 6 to £1-13 9 and by sailing ship £2-1 3 per ton. For Havre by sail £2 and by steam £2 5 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are quite stagnant. Up-country buyers restrict their purchases in the Bazaar to the smallest possible limits and from first hands there is positively nothing doing, although sellers would be willing to concede something in price.

COALS are very active owing to the warlike aspect of affairs at Home. Sales are reported of a cargo of Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 20 and of Watson's Hartley at Rs. 18½ per ton alongside, both via Cape. Davison's West Hartley ex-steamer in harbour is selling at Rs. 19½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	119
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do.	6-5 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	8 do.	110
Bank of Madras.........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	635

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	970
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	575
Port Canning Land Company, Limited........	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	302½p.s	1,840
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	250
Malabar Company, Ld..	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,930	500	all	p. ct	470
Viegas Patent Slip Co..	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct	83

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

INCREASING stiffness has been the leading feature in our money market during the week, and at their meeting to-day the Directors of the Bank of Bengal raised the rate of discount one per cent. all round, the minimum now being 10 per cent.; and accommodation cannot readily be obtained in the bazaar at much under that figure. The return of coin from Madras has not yet set in to any perceptible extent, the only imports during the week from that coast being four lakhs on account of Government and the Bank. Considerable amounts have been required for transmission to the North-West in payment of recent large purchases of wheat; and, as further contracts are being entered into, the demand for that quarter will in all probability continue for some time.

The Bank's position has changed as under :—

		Lakhs.
Bills Discounted, increased.......................		12¾
Loans and Credits, decreased...3½ lakhs. Private deposits, increased......4 lakhs.	}	7½
Increase in public demand		5¼

The Secretary of State's drafts were sold yesterday to the full amount of 26½ lakhs, of which 16½ lakhs were allotted to Calcutta at 1-815-16, tenders at that rate receiving in full, and 10 lakhs to Bombay, tenders at the same rate receiving only 9 per cent., and the averages being 20·95 and 21·01 for Calcutta and Bombay respectively.

Silver has advanced in London, according to Reuter, to 54½, per oz., a rise of about 2 per cent. during the week; and it would appear as if it would go still higher, as shipments of considerable extent are reported as going forward to America. The unsettled condition of political affairs in Eastern Europe will also add to the strength of the position of this article.

Sterling closed for last mail at 1-8 13-16, although business was put through on mail day at 1-8¾ and 1-8 15-16. The rate weakened to 1-8¾; but on Tuesday more firmness was evinced by remitters, and a fair amount was remitted by telegraph at that figure, and to-day similar transactions have been done at 1-8 15-16. The increased rate realized for the Council drafts and the rise in the Bank rate here have led to a sharp advance in rates for 6 months' Bank bills, which to-day are procurable at 1-9 5-16. Document bills were placed to a considerable amount early in the week at 1-9 for forward delivery. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	...1-8 15-16 to 1-9
Bank Bills, on demand	...1-9 1-16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	...1 9 3-16
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	...1-9 5-16
Credits and Discountable Private Paper	...1-9 7-16
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1-9 9-16

France. Rates close at f. 2-25 for three months' sight, and f. 2-26½ to 2-27 for 6 months' sights document bills.

Bombay rates are unchanged from last week, and stand at par for demand, and Re. 1-6 discount for 60 days' sight bills.

Madras rates have advanced to Re. 1-8 to 1 10, and Rs. 2-8 discount for 30 days' sight and 60 days' bills respectively.

Mauritius.—7½ per cent. discount nominal.

China.—Rs. 224.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The transactions reported during the week have been more numerous than of late, but as a rule only small lots have changed hands. Prices are rather weaker to-day, owing to the rise in the Bank rate.

Government Securities have been dealt in as follows :—

4 per cents., 97-6,8,10,6,8,6,7.

4½ per cents. of 1872, 97-12,8 for small lots.

5½ per cents., 101-12, 12,10,12.

To-day's closing quotations are :—

4 per cents.	...................96-14 to 97
5½ per cents.	...................101 nominal.

Railways.—East Indian has changed hands at Rs. 278, and Sind, Punjab and Delhi at Rs. 250 for £20 Stock.

Bank Shares have been in more enquiry, and Bengals have sold at 685 to 687½ and Nationals at 113 to 114.

Tea Shares have been in more general demand, Hoolungoories have advanced to 101-8, and Eastern Cachar to 135. The following among other sales have also been reported :—Bengal 83, Central Cachar 170, Chandypore 695 to 700, Singell 112 to 113, Choocheela 160, Burkhola 98, and Springside 102. The following dividends have been declared during the week :—Amluckie 4 per cent., making for the season 11 per cent., carrying forward an amount equivalent to another 3 per cent. Kuttal 8½ per cent., making for the season 38½.

Spinning Mill Shares are not in much request. Bowreahs have changed hands at 95 and 94, Dunbar 79 to 81, Seebpore 46 to 51 and again at 47 ex-dividend Budge-Budge at 82, and Barnagore at 70.

Coal Shares.—New Beerbhooms at 90, a rise of Rs. 5.

Miscellaneous Shares.—The transactions have been :—Great Eastern Hotel 195, Central Press 60.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE s. s. STAG, 1,005 tons, Captain C. Iliff, will sail to-day for London, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J. E. Gammor, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE SHIP DUNALISTER, 1,686 tons, Captain J. Songster, will sail to-day for Amsterdam, with a cargo of 45,748¾ cwts. linseed, and 400 cwts. bones.

THE SHIP PROFESSOR MOHN, 978 tons, Captain C. H. Lampe, will sail to-day for Falmouth with a cargo of 2,650 bales cotton, 11,700 cwts. linseed, and 4,275 cwts. rapeseed.

THE SHIP CARTVALE, 1,198 tons, Captain J. Hogg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tyne (November 12th), with a cargo of 1,685 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR 1,719 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China mails, 1,731½ chests opium, general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr J. Mackey, and Mr. and Mrs. Harding.

THE s. s. MEDIATOR, 1,304 tons, Captain J. Hammon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (April 5th), with the following cargo :—2,799 bags rice, 1,132 bags sugar, 2 227 packages gunnies, 823 packages twine, 42 packages paper, 919 bales jute, 463 bags betelnuts, 6 packages tarpaulins, 204 packages machinery, 39 packages sundries, 8 packages long pepper, 51 packages merchandise, 4 cases galls, 100 packages saltpetre, 10 packages wax, and 5 packages vascamphor. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Kashgar (s).........	Baker..........	Shanghai, Mar 23.
	Mediator (s).........	Hammon	Calcutta, Apr 5.
	Cartvale	Hogg	Tyne, Nov 12.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
17	Ako'a (s)	Williams	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Espiegle	Rundle	Mauritius.
	Pehlwan (s)...........	Gammon	Coast and Carwar.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot..........	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Europa, Harris, to Liverpool.
Steamer Stag, Iliff, to London.
Ship Professor Mohn, Lampe, to Falmouth.
Ship Dunalister, Songster, to Amsterdam.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Rajpoot, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.			
13	Meinam (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Hooper(s)...............	....	Calcutta.
14	Penang (s)	....	Bombay.
	Lelia Alice	....	Gopaulpore.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.			
12	Canara (s)	....	Tuticorin.
	Indus (s)	....	Calcutta.
13	Lois	....	Calcutta.
	Tennasserim (s).......	....	Rangoon.
14	General Chauzy	....	Coconada.
15	Lady Rowlinson........	....	Gopaulpore.
	Penang(s)...............	....	Calcutta and N. Ports.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

From Madras to Marseilles—Col and Mrs W Crewe, Lt-Col and Mrs Bloomfield, three children and European nurse, Mr Liautier, Mr Palavels, Boutchinas.

To Naples—Mr and Mrs G Branson.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—799 bundles hoop iron, Moorarjee Poonja; 4 cases cotton umbrellas, Framjee Cursetjee and Co.

Europa s—67 casks fire clay, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Europa s—64 bundles hardware, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.

Parsee s—2 bales printing blue paper, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co; 7 cases safety fuse, Tyebally Dawoodjee.

Rajpoot—6 cases glassware and 2 crots earthenware. Jooma Matta; 26 boxes window glasses, Esmaljee Tezbhoy; 25 boxes table salt, Suraffally Heptoola; 31 cases glassware, Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co.

Trentham Hall s—11 casks hardware, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.

Sestos s—13 bales printing paper, 6 cases foolscap paper, 1 case harmonium, and 1 case printed books, Bhicoo Sarabji and Co; 3 casks white zinc paint, and 1 case haberdashery, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 25 runlets tar, Jeewanjee Raibhoy; 6 cases butter, 2 cases water filter, 6 cases salt, 1 cask table vinegar and 28 cases oilmanstore, Bolton and Co; 10 cases sherry, 2 cases ports, 8 cases champagne and 10 cases whiskey, Grindlay, Groom and Co; 4 casks blacking, Cawasjee Dadabhoy; 72 kegs iron nails, Amroodin Fozallally; 4 bales straw boards, Allybhoy Tyebkhan; 61 kegs iron nails and 170 boxes window glass, Hassamally Lallmeya.

Ellen Bats—15 boxes bath bricks, Chundabhoy Romjoually.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—4 casks white lead paints, Abdool Cadur Budroodin

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriflame—400 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 350 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

Aldergrove—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Khersonese—80 bales wool, Bunnichund Fuckerchund; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraz.

Marsia s—569 cwts myrabollams, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 200 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

Newark—102 bales cotton, Manockchund Cupoorchund; 250 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gordhundass Runchordass.

Wickham s—600 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

Zante s—800 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales wool, Morarjee Hunsraz.

Virago s—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 125 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Trentham Hall s—50 bales cotton, Lalljee Damjee; 60 bales rags, Canjee Cursondass; 15 bales hides and 1 bale skins, Joseph Soares; 25 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 25 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co; 53 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co.

Europa s—200 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Tythonus—100 bales cotton, Pelly and Co.

Prince Fredrick—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum.

FOR LONDON.

Stag s—3,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Naples s—88 cwts olibanum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 15 bales hides, Rogers and Co; 18 bales hides, Currimbhoy Hoosenbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Good Hope s—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Fluellin—200 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Seringapatam 1'5 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Britomart—50 bales cotton, Richie, Steuart and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Aronia—1,800 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clydesdale—114 bags pepper, George, Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 400 bales cotton, H Classon and Co.

General Domville—130 cwts B horns, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

Elcano—300 cwts linseed, W Nicol and Co.

Rassend Castle s—600 cwts rapeseed and 300 cwts gingelly seed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

Stornoway—1,000 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

City of Dunedin—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Carrie Clark—500 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 240 cwts bones, Abdoola Moosa.

FOR BARCELONA.

Stainsacre s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Parsee s—2,949 cwts teelseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—1 box real pearl and 1 box Goroochund, Ebram Noordin and Co; 20 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 10 chests opium, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co; 10 chest opium, Trecamjee Moolji; 22 chests opium, Hajee Abdooll Noor Mahamed; 15 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—17 chests opium, Hurnaran Manuckram; 49 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 17 chests opium, Gumbirmul Tulluckchund; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 9 chests opium Goolj Shunganee; 14 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 6 chests opium, Hurrsookdass Chimonram; 6 chests opium, Hurnaran Manuckram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

Moore, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Indian Medl Dept, on duty, from Deolalee.

APRIL 16.

Gillilan, C, Madras Controller Military Accounts, on furlough from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 16.

Gillilan, Col, Madras Controller Military Accounts, on furlough to England. Campbell, Capt, Bombay R E, on duty to Aden.

APRIL 17.

Thacker, Col, Bombay Supt Army Clothing, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Gibbs, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty to Kurrachee.
Parr, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 7.)

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Dr T F Odling has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, special leave on private affairs for six months, under Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 4th Dec 1876, and subsidiary leave, not exceeding thirty days, under Section 24 (b) of that Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

This cancels the leave granted in Notification No 56, dated 18th Jan 1877.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr J Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted six weeks' leave on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F, Civil Leave Code, with effect from 10th ultimo.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of Absence.—Mr Edward Bolderodi Montebello Drew, Probationary Asst Surveyor, 4th Grade, for six months, under Section 9, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th inst.

Mr Thomas Anderson, Probationary Asst Surveyor, 4th Grade, has been permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 26th March 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt J Cargin, Barrack Master, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Lahore Div of Superintendence, Military Works.

Capt J Dundas, R E, ExEngr, temporary, 1st Grade, Asst to Chief Engr, Military Works, availed himself of the leave, granted in G O G G No 120, dated 9th Feb 1877, on the 18th March 1877, before noon.

Sergt E Daintith, Overseer, 1st Grade, returned from furlough is posted to the Oudh Div of Superintendence, Military Works, which he joined on 19th March 1877, before noon.

Lt-Col W R Tucker, R E, made over and Col L Russell, R E, received charge of the Office of Suptdg Engr, Presidency District of Superintendence, Military Works, on 26th March 1877, after noon.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D Notification No 142, dated 27th March 1877, Lt N Arnott, R E Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is posted to the Meerut Div of Superintendence, Military Works.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D Resolution No, 74—76 E M & C, dated 23rd Feb 1877, Mr R Tyndall, Suptdg Engr, joined the Head Quarters of Insptr Genl of Military Works, on the forenoon of 7th April 1877.

Capt A Hill, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, is granted one month's privilege leave. He availed himself of this leave on the forenoon of 29th March 1877.

Mr T H Jewett, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, attached to the Allahabad Div, has been transferred to the Saugor Div, Military Works, to take charge of the Nowgong Sub-Div, from Mr Reid, Asst Engr, about to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr Jewett reported his arrival at Nowgong on the afternoon of the 18th ultimo.

Corporal J Franklin, RE, appointed as Overseer, 1st Grade, in P W D Notification No 125, dated the 19th March last, has been posted to the Allahabad Div, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 4th inst.

With reference to Inspr-Genl. Military Works, Notification No 42, dated the 29th March last, Corporal S Chambers, R E, Overseer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival and posted to the Lucknow Div Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of 3rd instant.

Barrack Sergeant T Wells, attached to the Allahabad Div, Military Works, is transferred to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, which latter he joined on the afternoon of the 7th instant. This transfer is made for the benefit of the public interest.

With reference to Notification No 14, dated the 27th February last, by the Inspr-Genl, Military Works, Lt F B G D'Aguilar, R E, Asst Engr, reported his arrival and joined the Allahabad Div, Military Works, on the 6th inst.

Mr J Beale, Sub-Engr, attached to the late 2nd Allahabad Div, Military Works, has been transferred to the Lucknow Div, Military Works, which he joined on the 1st of Nov 1876.

This Office Notification No 19, dated the 21st March last, granting three months' privilege leave to Lt Pococke, RE, Temporary A st Engr, 1st Grade, is hereby cancelled.

Lt W G Nicholson, RE, Ex Engr, 4th Grade is transferred from the 2nd Peshawur to the 2nd Rawul Pindi Div, Military Works. Lt Thurburn, RE, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, will assume charge of the former Div on Lt Nicholson's departure.

Lt A Hildebrand, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is posted to the 2nd Peshawur Div, Military Works.

Mr F H Ashurst, CE, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, is posted to the 1st Rawal Pindi Div, Military Works.

Lt H Smith, Barrack Master, attached to the Jullundur Div, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave from 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

Mr F A de Roepstorff, Extra Asst Supt of the 1st Class and Offg 3rd Asst Supt, having obtained leave on medical certificate and the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 19th Jany last, Mr F E Tuson officiated as 3rd Asst Supt, and Mr O H Brookes, as Extra Asst Supt of the 1st Class, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th idem until the afternoon of the 26th Feb when Maj Genl Barwell returned from privilege leave.

Mr W Mackay, Ex Engr, Port Blair Div of Public Works, is granted thirty days' preparatory leave, from the date of departure of the mail steamer, to enable him to appear before a Medl Board at Calcutta.

Mr W Causley, Sub-Engr, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr from this date.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr J M Luff, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal Railway is granted one month's leave in extension of that granted in Director's Notification No 61 of the 31st March 1877.

Mr T W Grant, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted six months' special leave, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr E Johnston, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Rajputana Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month and a half, with effect from the 16th March 1877.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr G Cowper, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to Ghat Div, is granted leave for three months to study the native languages from 1st May 1877.

Mr T R Edmondson, Probationary Accountant, 2nd grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted leave on medical certificate for two months and twenty-three days, with effect from 8th March 1877.

Mr J C Ledger, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, and Personal Asst to Engr in Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted privilege leave for three months from 15th April 1877 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr F Wolley Dod, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from Ghat Div to the Office of Engr-in-Chief, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, to which he is to be temporarily attached during the absence of Mr. J C Ledger on three months' privilege leave, or until further orders.

With the approval of the Director of State Railways, Fatehabad Div is amalgamated with the Barnagar Div, Neemuch State Railway, with effect from 1st April 1877.

Mr H J F Cockburn, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, made over charge of the late Fatehabad Div to Mr C Swappe, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on 31st March 1877.

Mr G E Moore, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, was transferred from the Nerbudda Div and placed in charge of the work of verifying stores, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, from 23rd Feb to 9th March 1877.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

The following postings have been made by Suptdg Engrs:—

Mr Dharm Singh Soin, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, to the Mehur Div.

Lt H Finnis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to the Larkana Div.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Mr Edward Byrne, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office notification No 7 of the 12th March 1877, from the afternoon of the 10th April 1877.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Mr W C Rennie, ExEngr, 3rd grade, has been granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it subsequent to 15th April 1877.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Referring to Director, State Railways' Notification No 198, dated 1st Dec 1876, granting Mr D F Hogarth, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, twenty months' furlough from 1st Feb 1877 and the necessary subsidiary leave, that officer reported his departure on the afternoon of the 2nd Jan 1877.

CENTRAL PROVINCES' ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 14.)

Mr G R Jenkins, Asst to Civil Surgn, Saugor, received charge of the Saugor Jail from Maulvi Safdar Ali, Extra-Asst Comsr, on the 1st inst, before noon.

Mr C Grant, C S, Comsr, received charge of the office of the Comsr Nerbudda Div, from Mr W M Low, C S, Comsr, on the 31st ultimo, after noon.

The following temporary promotions are made :—

Lt-Col H F Newmarch, Depy Comsr 2nd class, to officiate as Depy Comsr 1st class, from the date he received charge of the Balaghat Dist.

Mr H Read, Depy Comsr 3rd class, to officiate as Depy Comsr 2nd class, vice Lt-Col Newmarch.

Maj H C Plowden, Depy Comsr 4th class, to officiate as Depy Comsr 3rd class, vice Mr Read.

Mr H J MacGeorge, Depy Comsr 4th class, to officiate as Depy Comsr 3rd class, vice Capt M M Bowie, Offg Depy Comsr 3rd class, on subsidiary leave.

Capt E A Pemberton, Offg Asst Comsr 1st class, reverted to Offg Asst Comsr 2nd class, from the 9th Jan 1877, but is reappointed to officiate in the 1st class, from the date he may be relieved by Lt-Col W B Thomson, Depy Comsr.

Under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, the Chief Comsr is pleased to appoint Mr L K Laurie, C S, Asst Comsr, Wardha, to be a Mag of the 1st class in that Dist.

Lt-Col C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comsr, reported his departure on the ten months' furlough, granted to him by the Madras Govt, per Steamship Mirzapur, which sailed from Bombay, on the 9th inst.

Subsidiary leave for one month is granted to Capt H H H Hallett, Asst Comsr, from the date he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his proceeding to Bombay, and obtaining final leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, the Chief Comsr is pleased to appoint Ganesh Vishnu, Offg Tahsildar of Ramtek, in the Nagpur Dist, to be a Mag of the 2nd class, in that Dist.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Moss and Maj D H Trail, R E, made and received over charge, respectively, of the Office of Examiner, Public Works Accounts, on the afternoon of the 2nd April 1877.

M Therumalya, Clerk 3rd grade, attached to the Kanhan Div, Buildings and Roads Branch, reported his return to duty on the 3rd current from the three months' privilege leave of absence granted him in "Central Provinces' Gazette" Notification No 4 of 13th Jan 1877; the unexpired portion of his leave is therefore cancelled.

Mr Mark Anthony, Overseer 1st grade, is transferred from the Jabbulpore to the Saugor Road Div.

Mr T W Armstrong, Chief Engr, and Secy P W Dept, Central Provinces, is granted two months and sixteen days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 26th current, under Sec 30 of the Civil Leave Code.

The following changes in the Establishment of Provincial Clerks, P W Dept, Central Provinces, are ordered with effect from the 16th current, consequent on Mr C W Jackson proceeding on furlough :—

Mr A Collins, Clerk, 1st grade, Chief Engr's Office, to officiate as Supt.

Mr S G Carter, Clerk, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Examiner's to the Chief Engr's Office, where he will officiate as Clerk 1st grade.

Mr E Culliford, Supervisor 1st grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, reported his return to duty on the 17th Jan 1877 at Madras from the one year's furlough to Europe granted to him in "Central Provinces' Gazette" Notification No 41 of 27th April 1876; the unexpired portion of Mr Culliford's leave is therefore cancelled, and he is posted to the Kanhan Div.

Mr R J B Thomson, Ex Engr, made over charge of the Eastern Div to Mr H Crawford, as a temporary arrangement, on the 2nd Apr 1877.

Capt E A Pemberton, Asst Comsr, Damoh, has been placed in charge of the Damoh Treasury, from the afternoon of the 2nd April 1877.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, April 12.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col C C Minchin, Political Agent and Supt Bahawalpur, reported his departure from Bombay on the 31st March 1877, on the furlough granted to him in "Madras Govt Gazette" Order No 130 of 1877.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr R M Dane, Asst Comsr, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as an Asst Settlement Officer, and posted to the Jhelum Settlement.

Mr Dane assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 31st March 1877.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col F J Millar, Depy Comsr of Karnal, is appointed Depy Comsr of Gurdaspur, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd April 1877, vice Mr R T Burney, appointed to officiate as Supt of the Chamba State.

Mr G M Ogilvie, Judicial Asst, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comsr of Karnal, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th March 1877, vice Lt-Col F J Millar, transferred to Gurdaspur.

Mr R W Trafford, Asst Comsr, officiated as Depy Comsr of Gurdaspur from the 7th March to the 1st April 1877, both days inclusive.

The Rev J Lillie, Chaplain of H M's 72nd Highlanders, stationed at Sialkot, has obtained six months' special leave of absence under Sec 8, Supplement E, of the Civil Leave Code, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to "Punjab Govt Gazette" Notification No 1352, dated 2nd April 1877, Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan, Extra Asst Comsr, is posted to the Sirsa Dist.

Lt Col A A Munro, Comsr and Supt, Derajat Div, obtained privilege leave of absence for ten days, with effect from the 15th March 1877.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment and change is made with effect from the date specified :—

With effect from the 25th Feb 1877, (inclusive), consequent on the assumption of charge by Maj C H Ewart :—Mr W Haslett, Offg Dist Sup, 4th grade, reverted to Asst Dist Supt, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Capt R C Nicholetts, Dist Supt of Police, Gurgaon, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 3rd May inclusive.

Mr H S Dunsford, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Gurgaon, during the absence of Capt Nicholetts, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt C Dempster, 4th Sikh Infy, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days from the 31st March 1877, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a Medl Board.

With reference to Punjab Order Home Dept, No 3156, dated the 23rd Sept 1876, the services of Surgn Maj J E T Aitchison are at the request of the Depy Surgn Genl, Rawal Pindi Circle, placed at the disposal of H E the C-in C, with effect from the 23rd Sept 1876.

Lt C F Gambier, 5th Punjab Cavy is granted leave of absence on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868, from 26th March to 25th Sept 1877, to visit Murree.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, April 16th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 15 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·879
Temperature of the Air................................	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer...............................	76 6
Dew Point	74·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)......	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	78·0
General Direction of wind.........NW, NNW, NW, NNW, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	312.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KIDD—April 16th, Mr. George Henry Kidd, (son of the late Charles Kidd, Esq., Charlton, Woolwich, Kent), at 24, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HARRISON—April 8th, at Mussoorie, the wife of H. A. Harrison, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CROFTON—April 12th, at Lucknow, Alice, daughter of Colonel J. Crofton, R.E., aged one year.

COURT—April 13th, at Sitapur, Janet, the most loving and beloved wife of Captain M. H. Court, aged 39.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1877.

THE public have now some means of judging the extent of the extra traffic which was thrown upon the Indian railways in connection with the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. The Government of India have published returns on the subject which contain a number of interesting and curious facts. Fifty-five special trains, of from 10 to 25 vehicles each, were run into Delhi. The Nizam of Hyderabad had no less than ten of these—eight for his camp equipage and followers, and two for the Hyderabad Contingent. The Maharaja of Mysore had two specials. Scindiah, besides his train, had to be supplied with boxes for forty-eight horses. The distances traversed by some of these special trains were enormous, as may be understood from the fact that Calcutta is 954 miles from Delhi, Bombay 1,234, Baroda 1,480, Bangalore 2,158, and Tanjore 2,305. Of course, the bulk of the increased traffic was thrown upon the East India lines, the other Indian lines concentring at junctions of the E. I. line long before Delhi is reached. At Delhi two temporary platforms had to be erected, and additional lines of rail laid down for the accommodation of the increased rolling stock. All the specials were run with the most praiseworthy punctuality, and it was only when the rush of traffic was at its height that the trains on the E. I. line failed to keep time. It must be remembered that besides these special trains, reserved accommodation, varying from a single compartment to eight vehicles, had to be provided in the mail and ordinary trains for a number of more or less distinguished visitors to Delhi. The total number of passengers carried to Delhi during the month of December 1876 and from Delhi during the first three weeks of the present year exceeded the average of similar periods by 95,569, and the corresponding increase in the receipts for coaching alone was Rs. 10,26,560 or about £100,000. The favourable comparison with the previous year is the more remarkable considering the increase of traffic caused by the Prince of Wales' travels through India. The number of horses carried to and from Delhi in connection with the Assemblage was nearly 6,000, and the number of carriages 1,000. Of the special trains sixty had to be run out of Delhi between the 3rd and the 20th January, and Captain Wallace, officiating Under-Secretary to Government in the P. W. Department, considers that the way in which the heavy duties connected with this great pressure of work were performed was most praiseworthy and calls for substantial recognition in the shape of liberal bonuses to station masters and all other railway servants whom the local authorities may have specially commended. The Government of India is naturally very proud of the success of the railway arrangements, without which Lord Lytton's splendid performance on the 1st of January would have been more or less a failure, and says that a traffic quite unprecedented in India was carried on without disturbing the ordinary train services and also without interrupting the transport of grain from Bengal and the N. W. Provinces into the famine districts in Southern and Western India. This is not quite correct, for the punctuality of the mail service was interfered with in a manner which caused the greatest inconvenience to business men; and the Government of India must surely have been aware of the fact that hundreds of waggons laden with grain bound for Bombay were, in consequence of the Delhi Assemblage traffic, pressed into sidings out of which they could not get, for want of available engine power and men to work them, until their contents were either rotted by rain and sun or destroyed by white ants. But, for all that, we agree with the Government of India that all the officers of the railway companies deserve high praise for the exertions they made to keep their traffic from becoming completely deadlocked. The traffic for the most part was conveyed along a single track; and no accident took place—a result which speaks as much for the care of the railway officers as for the excellence of the line clear and block system.

ON the 21st January 1875 the Secretary of State requested the Government of India to submit annual reports showing the progress made throughout the country in destroying wild animals and snakes, His Lordship apparently having an idea that a crusade against felidae and dangerous reptilia would soon result in their extermination from the face of the Indian earth. The Government of India issued orders to the local Governments and Administrations in accordance with Lord Salisbury's request, and received replies of a more or less hazy nature, which showed the net result of the measures in force in the different provinces towards the extermination of wild beasts and snakes to have been the destruction of 22,357 wild animals and 270,185 venomous reptiles in exchange for a destruction by these creatures of 21,000 human beings and 48,000 head of cattle. Considerably over a lakh of rupees (£10,000) was expended in rewards for the destruction of these noxious parts of creation, and this is supposed to show the earnest desire of the local Governments and Administrations to diminish with the greatest efficacy and at the same time with the smallest expense the loss of life and property which is annually caused in India through tigers, panthers, bears, wolves, elephants and snakes. In the district of Chittagong, where such terrible mortality recently occurred through the cyclonic wave of the 31st October, nearly 1,000 people were killed by tigers and leopards, so that that province has been singularly unfortunate in its visitations by Providence. In the Jessore district, also in Bengal, 569 persons were killed by wild animals. In Madras the total number of people killed by wild animals and snakes was 1,536, and of cattle 11,934; in Bombay, 1,072 people and 4,795 cattle; in Bengal, 10,914 people and 8,147 cattle; in the N. W. Provinces, 3 933 people and 7,229 cattle; in the Punjab, 723 people and 3,158 cattle; in Oude, 1,736 people and 599 cattle; in the Central Provinces, 617 people and 3,536 cattle; in British Burmah, 129 people and 614 cattle; in Assam, 420 people and 1,278 cattle; in Mysore and Coorg, 126 people and 4,469 cattle; in Hyderabad territory, 150 people and 2,355 cattle; and in Ajmere and Mhairwara, 35 people and 120 cattle. These figures are doubtless imperfect, and do not embrace many large tracts of country under native rule, so that the total mortality in a year throughout India from wild beasts and snake-bite must be something enormous. Considering the powers of reproduction of snakes and wild animals in this country, it is doubtful whether the Government rewards are effecting any very serious diminution in the natural scourges to which the agriculturists and other dwellers in the districts are exposed.

WE have lately observed a decided tendency to sharp practice on the part of the managers of some of our local magazines, which, if not checked, is likely to become a public nuisance. It seems to be getting a common thing for an enterprizing editor on starting his periodical to freely circulate the first number or two not merely as an advertisement—to which of course there can be no possible objection—but as a first instalment of goods in a contract to which he intends to bind you down if you should not comply with a certain condition that he is good enough to impose upon you. This condition he sometimes omits to mention until you cannot by any possibility fulfil it; but more commonly he announces in the magazine itself that, if you do not at once tell him to discontinue the periodical, you will have to pay a year's subscription in advance. We have before us, for example, a magazine entitled *Jain Sutra Sangraha*, published by a Mr. Ookerdhabhoy Shewjee, who has endorsed the following on the first leaf :—

> *Memo.*—The author of this work requests the subscribers to spread over (*sic*) and inform to the other gentlemen to subscribe for this most useful work, which in fact answers for all purposes in respect of acquiring knowledge. O. S.
>
> *N.B.—Please answer soon as possible or I understand as a subscriber.* O. S.

A similar sort of notice occurs in another native magazine that appears to have been published in Alibag. But, as both these productions obviously emanate from ignorant men, it may be well to quote an instance in which the manager of the magazine must be presumed to know something at least of the laws of propriety. The *Shaddarshana Chintanika*, or studies in Indian philosophy, is a monthly periodical of this sort, the editor and manager of which, though not Dr. Anna Moreshwur Kunte, as a contemporary has stated, is nevertheless a native gentleman of position and a fellow of the University of Bombay. The first two numbers of his magazine were sent, we understand, to a considerable number of non-subscribers, apparently as specimens of the work and certainly undisfigured by any such notice as that we have quoted from the *Jain Sutra Sangraha*. A third number, however, was in due course received by the same non-subscribers in which there appeared the following printed announcement :—

> "On earth, there is nothing great but man,
> In man, there is nothing great but mind.
>
> As the gentlemen to whom the first two numbers have been sent have accepted our magazine as *Subscribers*, we beg that they will kindly remit the amount of their subscription which is Rs. 5 besides 6 annas for postage (*to be paid in advance.*)"

The implied contract which the editor here so naively establishes between himself and the public will appear to most plain folk, notwithstanding the aphorism by which it is introduced, to bear, if possible, even less resemblance to a contract (as that word is ordinarily understood) than the one we extracted just now from the *Jain Sutra Sangraha*. The latter, at all events, gave people a chance of extricating themselves from its meshes. But the editor of the former positively says not a word until a couple of numbers have been dropped at their doors, when he gently *reminds* them that they have made a contract to pay him five rupees six annas in advance. Probably some of the recipients of the third number, who have had neither time nor inclination to look into its contents, are still in ignorance of the novel position in which they have been placed. But we understand that one gentleman who happened to make the discovery and at once indignantly ordered the editor to discontinue the magazine was refreshingly informed in reply that it was really very mean of him to *quietly* receive three numbers and then refuse to become a subscriber. The magazine would of course be discontinued; but the receipient must pay Re. 1-9-6 for goods already received. We need hardly conclude the story, perhaps, by stating that the *mean* receipient declined to pay one farthing and informed the editor that his magazines would be returned whenever he chose to send for them.

We have termed these attempts to impress subscribers sharp practice; and to that term we must adhere. An editor, who not content with submitting specimens of his magazine to the public and waiting for voluntary subscribers continues sending people numbers of it, in order to induce or force them to subscribe, is doing what no respectable publisher would regard as legitimate. While to demand payment from those who decline to become subscribers is a dirty trick that no amount of ignorance can excuse. To argue as our friend the *Shaddarshana* evidently does that it is the duty of the receivers of more than one number to stop the magazine if they do not wish to become subscribers, is to assume, first, that a publisher has an indisputable right to thrust his goods upon whom he pleases; but, secondly, that the public have no right to refuse to devote their time and attention to his affairs,—a very comfortable doctrine doubtless for the publisher, but not exactly in accord with commonly received notions of equity. What—to put a reverse case—would the *Shaddarshana* himself say to us if we were to claim from him six rupees in advance besides postage, because, to use his own phrase, he had *quietly* received three numbers of the *Indian Travellers' Guide* which we had chosen to send to him on speculation? Would he not philosophically murmur that, though "on earth there is nothing great but man," even he at times may shrink into the infinite meanness of a Uriah Heep?

But there is a third assumption involved in the *Saddarshana's* retort upon a recalcitrant public, which is that there is a generally accepted rule in society that a man, who receives more than one number of a magazine without stopping it, becomes liable as a subscriber. The mere statement of such an assumption is a sufficient exposure of its absurdity. At all events we have yet to learn that respectable publishers and booksellers are aware of any such rule. That cases may occur in which the receiver of successive numbers of a book that he had not ordered would be bound in honour to communicate with the sender of them, is of course conceivable; as, for instance, when they have evidently come to him by mistake. But such cases are from their very nature exceptional and in no way support the claims of the *Shaddarshana* and the other magazines to which we have referred.

There is, however, another case that is far from being exceptional, we fear. Many sensitive-minded men, on finding that the numbers of an unordered magazine have begun to accumulate, will feel so impressed with the array of wealth lying before them, that they can hardly in conscience return it after having had it so long in their possession, nor on the other hand keep it without forthwith becoming subscribers; and it is on this good-natured portion of the public that speculative editors evidently rely. The indifferent portion, who swallow all that is sent them but from whom neither subscription nor remonstrance can be extracted, confiding editors can afford to despise. There remains an irascible portion; but this experience teaches them is a minority; and, armoured with the moral and pecuniary support of the first mentioned section, they are prepared to defy their assailants.

REVIEW.

ONCE upon a time there was an angler so devoted to the rod that, when he was laid up by a fit of the gout, he had a tub-full of gudgeons placed by his bedside as a substitute for the river and the sea. In this he angled, as good old Pepys has it, "with great content," stringing his worms and hooking his fish between the paroxysms of his complaint and his doses of his colchicum. The story shows how fond sportsmen are of their craft, and how they can pursue it under difficulties the most enormous; indeed, there are men, like the famous Jorrocks of Great Coram Street renown, who have 'unting in their heads while dispensing groceries across the counter, and the cry of the 'ounds in their hears even while their babies are roaring in the nursery. Sport is an all-absorbing passion for the man who really loves it, and such a one is not content with those blissful hours that holidays afford him for enjoying his pastime; he even improves his leisure between drills and office work, in studying the best writers on his favourite pursuit, collating their experiences for his own benefit in particular, and that of sporting humanity in general. This is what the compiler of the little nicely bound book before us has done. In the intervals of "shikar" he has apparently devoured and digested almost every writer on Indian sporting topics that ever was known, and the result is a handy manual of their opinions upon the big game of this country. The compiler tells us that he makes no pretence to originality, but in compensation for this lack of original matter, he has sucked the brains of everyone from the late Walter Campbell of Skipness to the mofussil correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum*, and with this effect, that if any griffin desires to learn the best method of tackling a tiger or of spearing a pig, he cannot do better than go to the manual for instruction in it.

The task which the compiler of this manual set himself to do is, in our opinion, most disheartening. Nothing but a great relish for the chase could have borne him up under it. We would rather sweep out an Augean stable than attempt to reconcile the conflicting evidence of notable Indian shikarees upon the length of tigers, the height of elephants, and the manners and customs of such brutes; but labour, when it is one of love, is easy and we hope our author found his task as grateful as could be expected under the circumstances. He has, at any rate, managed to smooth over the discrepancies that may be noted in the journals of our most famous Indian hunters without discrediting any of their statements, which sometimes border a trifle on the marvellous. Some of the authorities quoted by our author shot as well with the bow, we fancy, as the rifle. That famous scene in the "Old Forest Ranger," where the Royal tiger is netted and speared on the banks of the Cavery, has always struck us as being more poetical than practical, and H.A.L.'s. (Levison's) account of catching a monstrous carp in the pools of the Bowanee by firing a ramrod through the fish, to which ramrod a line was attached, is very singular if true. Such tales remind us of the recipe for catching ducks by wholesale in Joe Miller—namely, to tie a bit of tough bacon to a long string with the object of letting every duck in a flight have a swallow at it, one after the other as it passes through them, until at last the whole flock is strung on the cord like a rope of onions. However, poetical licence and sport in this country are almost inseparable, for the keen delight of jungle freedom from care and the post office, with the tests of fine scenery and daily personal peril, seems to bring out whatever poetry a shikaree has in his nature. The exception to the rule is in those dreadfully dull diaries of sport in the *Indian Sporting Review* where the performers disguise their indentities under the letters of the alphabet, and record their "kills" with the monotonous regularity of the milestones on a high-road. Of the two, we prefer the poetic description of the fray to the other, but the compiler of the present work is strictly impartial to all and quotes the dry facts of the *Review* quite as freely as the more imaginative, we wont say *fiction*, of Williamson and other writers of renown. His authorities fill a page and a half, and really when we read that formidable catalogue of authors on Indian sport, the wonder is that the compiler is alive to tell his tale. It is only to be expected that so many authorities must contradict each other on certain matters of detail, but this is not of much importance to the griffin for whose especial education in venerie, we suppose, the work was written. It is time enough for a young man to be critical when he has bagged some big game to his own gun, and meanwhile he can obtain some useful wrinkles for a beginner from the little work under review. It is not every one who has such a library of Indian sport at his disposal as our author, or every one who has the patience to condense so much sporting literature into a manual; consequently the young hand, bent upon slaying a tiger on foot, or doubtful about the proper place to aim at in an elephant, cannot do better than put "A Manual of Indian Sport" in his shooting jacket pocket and—study it.

It is not easy to say what is original and what is not in this work, which lays no claim to originality, but we suppose that the following, upon pigsticking, is the author's own, and a fair specimen of his style :—"It is not only the excellence of the sport itself which makes hog hunting such capital fun, but the jovial meetings in the jungle which are incidental to it lend it an additional charm. A party of from four to nine hunters encamped under a spreading tree, away from bugle call and the clamour of cutcherry, can hardly fail to enjoy themselves. Hunting generally commences at daybreak and is over by ten or eleven; then a refreshing bath, a hearty breakfast, to the great effusion of claret cup; a sleep, and in the cool of the evening a stroll after partridge and quail; and back again to a merry hunters' dinner, when bumpers are filled to the jolly old *soors*, and the song of the boar is heard :—

> So when in after days we boast
> Of many wild boars slain,
> We'll not forget our runs to toast
> Or run them o'er again.
> And when our memory's mirror true
> Reflects the scenes of yore;
> We'll think on friends it brings to view,
> Who loved to hunt the boar."

Our author, who, *en passant*, is evidently a practical sportsman as well as a literary one, as we see from a few references to his own performances in the field, is of opinion that hog hunting has declined in India as the consequence of cultivation of waste patches of country; but though this may help indeed to make pig scarce where formerly they were plentiful, we rather think that the real cause of this lamentable fact is the expense of the amusement combined with the rapidity of communication with Europe. In the palmy days of Shakespeare, Nightingale and their sporting contemporaries, one rupee went as far in the country as three do now, and men thought more of spending their leave in the jungle than in Europe. The Indians have handed over their once highly esteemed sports in a great measure to distinguished travellers from Belgravia, noblemen who come here to kill big game in revenge for being jilted at home. The small number of officers in native regiments, comparatively with the number of old, has also its influence on shikarring. It is to be feared that the golden age of sport in India is on the wane, if it is not passed away, and it is a noteworthy fact that we never hear of a Governor-General going tiger shooting now as a relaxation from the cares of office.

For the rest, this little work, which originally appeared in the *Times of India*, and is printed at the *Times of India* office, is neatly got up, and is as creditable to the publisher as the author.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

RACING men were afforded more of amusement and occupation during the week under review than they have been accustomed to of late, by the spring meetings at Lincoln and Liverpool. The Lincoln handicap excited a large amount of speculation in which Lord Roseberry's lightly weighted and highly tried three-year-old Touchet held the first place to the last. Poursuivant, Petrarch, and Lord Lincoln were also considered to have good chances, and many thought Petrarch would win if only his uncertain temper could be relied upon. Thirty-two horses came to the post. Those mentioned in the betting before the start were :—

11 to 2 agst	Touchet.	40 to 1 agst	Rowlston.
8 — 1 —	Poursuivant.	50 — 1 —	Sutton.
9 — 1 —	Petrarch.	50 — 1 —	Sir Hugh.
10 — 1 —	Bruce.	50 — 1 —	Newport.
10 — 1 —	Lord Lincoln.	50 — 1 —	Omega.
100 — 6 —	Footstep.	50 — 1 —	Baumber.
25 — 1 —	Liris.	50 — 1 —	Lady Ronald.
25 — 1 —	Vittoria.	50 — 1 —	Vesuve.
33 — 1 —	Murrumbidgee	66 — 1 —	Sensation.
33 — 1 —	Adamite.	66 — 1 —	Sans Reproche
33 — 1 —	Midlothian.	100 — 1 —	Stamfordham.
40 — 1 —	Thorn.		

The numbers were hoisted in excellent time, and by a quarter-past three they had all reached the post, with the exception of Petrarch, who did not canter, and was led to the post. When there, the son of Lord Clifden was quiet enough, and he had nothing to do with the half-hour's delay, the principal delinquents being Stamfordham and Decoy Duck. When they did go, the start was a good one, and they ran pretty well together for a short distance, the first to show in advance being Touchet and Lord Lincoln, on the right and left respectively, the pair coming on in advance of Bruce on the extreme left, with Lady Ronald, Rowlston, and Lollypop well up, in front of Controversy, Thorn, Petrarch, and Poursuivant, who joined the middle division. The others soon began to straggle, and before long, Lollypop left his place in the front rank, Bruce, Rowlston, Lady Ronald, and Pursuivant going on in attendance on the two leaders, while Footstep was lying at their heels. When half the journey had been accomplished the three heavy weights beat a retreat, and at the same time Touchet slightly headed Lord Lincoln, while Bruce and Rowlston were only just in front of Poursuivant, Lady Ronald, and Footstep. To this lot the race was thus early confined, and before going another 100 yards Lord Lincoln repassed Touchet, Bruce and Rowlston being well up, as were Footstep and Poursuivant. As they neared the distance Touchet was in trouble, and Bruce ran up to Lord Lincoln, while Poursuivant was next, clear of Footstep, who passed the favourite at the commencement of the Stand. Lord Lincoln and Bruce were simultaneously in trouble soon after, and half-way up the distance Poursuivant drew out clear; but Footstep made a vigorous challenge, and gradually wearing him down, she obtained the lead in the last 50 yards, and won a good race by a neck; four lengths between the second and third (Lord Lincoln); Touchet was fourth; Rowlston fifth; Bruce sixth; Newport seventh; Lady Ronald eighth; Sans Reproche ninth; Vesuve tenth; Petrarch, Liris, and Croupier next; while the last lot consisted of Decoy, Duck, Controversy, Glyn, Lollypop, Skotzka, and Adamite. Time by Benson's chronograph, 1min. 42sec.

The Grand National Steeplechase was not run until the afternoon of the day on which the mail left, and the only information obtainable about the race consists of the names of the first three, no further particulars being yet forthcoming. The list of probable starters and jockeys was as follows :—

Horse.	yrs.	st.	lb.	Jockey.
Regal	6	12	3	Jewitt.
Reugny	a	11	6	Harding.
Shifnal	a	11	5	R. I'Anson.
Palm	a	11	1	G. Holman.
Lancet..................	a	11	0	S. Daniels.
Chimney Sweep......	a	10	13	J. Jones.
The Liberator	a	10	12	Mr. Appleton.
Gamebird	a	10	11	Mr. Thomas.
Sultana	a	10	11	Mr. Crofton.
Earl Marshal.........	6	10	10	Mr. Rolly.
Zero.....................	a	10	9	Sherrington.
Austerlitz	5	10	8	Mr. F. G. Hobson.
Antidote	a	10	8	W. I'Anson.
Adjutant......	6	10	7	Mr. Brockton.
Arbitrator	6	10	6	Anthony.
Citizen.................	6	10	5	W. Reeves.
Dainty...	a	10	4	Mr. Hathaway.
Stranger	a	10	4	Mr. E. P. Wilson.
Blue Jacket	a	10	3	Marsh.
Glenalmond	6	10	0	Mr. T. Beasley.

Sans Peur, a prominent candidate of the Kennett stable, is stated to have dropped down dead at exercise. The latest betting quotations, issued from Liverpool at midnight on Thursday, are :—

1200 to 200 agst	Chimney Sweep (taken).
7 — 1 —	Shifnal (taken and wanted).
700 — 100 —	Regal (taken).
100 — 8 —	Austerlitz (offered).
1000 — 80 —	Reugny (taken).
1000 — 70 —	Pride of Kildare (taken three times).
20 — 1 —	Gamebird (offered).
1000 — 45 —	Lancet (offered, 1000 to 40 wanted).
22 — 1 —	Liberator (taken).
1000 — 40 —	Dainty (taken three times).
100 even on	Chimney Sweep v. Regal.
50 even on	Regal, Chimney Sweep, Shifnal and Citizen mixed (taken).

The order of the three first in the race, according to a telegram from Liverpool published in the evening edition of the *Pall Mall Budget*, Friday, March 23rd, was—Austerlitz first; Congress second; Liberator third.

For the Liverpool Spring Cup, run on the first day of the Aintree meeting, thirteen horses started. The betting was :—3 to 1 agst Lord Lincoln, 4 to 1 agst Quickstep, 11 to 2 agst activity, 6 to 1 agst Lady Patricia 8 to 1 agst Hopbloom, 9 to 1 agst Lord Gowran, 12 to one each agst Pluton and Owton, 14 to 1 agst Duplex. After a few breaks away, Lady Patricia got off in front of Lord Lincoln, Hopbloom, and Lord Gowran, but after a furlong had been covered, Lady Patricia was pulled back, and Lord Gowran settled down with the lead, being followed along the back stretch by Lord Lincoln, Owton, and Glendenning, after whom came Quickstep and Hopbloom, these being clear of little John, Lady Patricia, and Pluton, and the rearward division comprised Activity, Duplex, and Daisy Cutter. At the Canal turn, Berryfield joined Lord Gowran and came into the straight, in advance of Quickstep, Lord Gowran, and Owton, Lord Lincoln, who was now beaten, being at the head of the others. Half way up the straight Berryfield and Quickstep were in trouble, and Owton came out with a clear lead, attended by Lady Patricia and Berryfield, and won in a canter by six lengths, half which distance divided the second (Lady Patricia) and third (Berryfield) and a neck the third and fourth, Activity being in the latter position; Lord Lincoln was fifth; Quickstep sixth; Lord Gowran seventh; and Pluton eighth; then came Little John and Glendenning, the last three being Duplex, Hoopbloom, and Daisy Cutter. Time, as taken by Benson's chronograph, 2 min. 16sec.

Two celebrated horses, both well known on the turf, have changed hands. Mr. W. G. Moore of the Moore and Burgess Minstrels has purchased Salvini, the fastest trotter in England, for £1,000; and Lord Lonsdale has bought Lord Duplin's Petrarch for £10,000.

Speculation on the Derby and other racing fixtures of the future was at a standstill during the week, the only event, betted on besides the Lincoln and Liverpool races being the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race. The contest was looked upon as likely to prove a very close and even one, and first one crew had a slight advantage in the betting and then the other. On Thursday 5 to 4 was laid on Cambridge and at night 105 to 100 was laid and £1000 even offered on Oxford. The race was to be rowed early on the morning after the last mail left London. Your readers have already been informed of the result, and they will receive full particulars of the interesting race after the arrival of the next mail. The latest published weights of the two crews were :—

OXFORD.

	st.	lb.
Bow. D. J. Cowles, St. John's................	11	3½
2. J. M. Boustead, University.............	12	9
3. H. Pelham, Magdalen.....................	12	7½
4. W. H. Grenfell, Balliol	12	10
5. H. J. Stayner, St. John's..................	12	5½
6. A. Mulholland, Balliol.......................	12	7½
7. T. C. Edwardes-Moss, Brasenose ...	12	2
Str. H. P. Marriott, Brasenose	12	0½
F. M. Beaumont, New (cox.) ...	6	11

CAMBRIDGE.

	st.	lb.
Bow. B. G. Hoskyns, Jesus	10	11½
2. T. W. Lewis, Caius	11	10
3. J. C. Fenn, First Trinity	11	7
4. W. B. Close, First Trinity	11	11
5. L. G. Pike, Caius	12	6
6. C. Gurdon, Jesus	12	11
7. T. E. Hockin, Jesus........................	12	11
Str. C. D. Shafto, Jesus	12	2
G. L. Davis, Clare (cox)......	7	2

The Challenge Cup offered for competition amongst professional rowing men by the proprietors of the *Newcastle Chronicle* was rowed for during the week, the competitors being Boyd, Lumsden, Elliott, and Nicholson. In the first heat Nicholson beat Elliott and Boyd beat Lumsden easily, and the final heat Boyd won from Nicholson as he liked, thus gaining the cup and £90. Afterwards, Lumsden and Elliott rowed off for third position, which Lumsden won after a good race by a length. A sculling match was decided during the week on the Thames between H. Clasper of Newcastle, a mere boy just turned 18 years of age, and W. Spencer, of London, a veteran oarsman of 32, the stake being £200. Clasper led at the start and increased his lead for some distance, but at length Spencer began to draw up, and gradually lessening the distance between them, eventually went ahead and won easily by five lengths. The course was from Putney to Mortlake. Another Sculling match was rowed on the Tyne, over a course two miles long, between William Elliott, of Pegswood, one of the competitors for the Newcastle Challenge Cup, and Alexander Hogarth of Sunderland. The water being very rough favoured Elliott, a much more powerful man than his opponent, and he won easily by three lengths.

Perkins had arranged to walk 21 miles in three hours on Good Friday, at Rotherhithe, and offered to bet an even £50 or £100 that he would succeed in the attempt, or to take £300 to £100 about his walking eight miles and a quarter in one hour. Perkins has also challenged Howes to walk him a 21 miles match. A billiard match for £400 was played between T. Taylor and a veteran member of a well-known sporting club, who is famed for having defeated the American player Starke many years ago. Taylor conceded 150 points in 1,000, but was in very bad form, the table on which the match was played was favourable for the spot stroke. Taylor reached 799 to his opponent's 999, when offers were made to take 100 to 1. The amateur, however, made the game in his next stroke, thus winning by 51 more points than he received. A considerable amount of money changed hands over the match.

The last but one of the ties for the Association Football Challenge Cup was played during the week between The Wanderers and Cambridge University. It was a very closely contested affair, and only one goal was scored, that one falling to The Wanderers, who consequently gained the victory. The final tie was to be decided the following week, between Oxford University and The Wanderers, the Oxonians being the favourites.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL.

In to-day's sitting of the House of Lords there was a debate upon the Russian Protocol, in which Earl Granville criticised the action of Government.

Lord Derby spoke in vindication of the same, and said that it was best under the present circumstances to say nothing about our future policy.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 16TH APRIL.

It is denied that Persia has notified to the Porte that she claims Bagdad.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TURKISH FLEET.

Several Turkish ironclads have arrived at Sulina (one of the mouths of the Danube).

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 19th ult. were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅞

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 105⅞

Bar Silver .... 54½ (?)

About £50,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrival.—Australia.

Departure—Craigforth.

LINE REPORTS.—17TH APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 17TH APRIL, 10 A. M.

French Mail Steamer Peiho, from China, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 9 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	...1s. 9⅝d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	...1s. 10d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	...1s. 10 1-16d.	,,
Sovereigns	.... Rs. 11-8 each.	

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 26th inst.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Belgaum on the 15th instant, says briefly but suggestively—"Splendid rain here yesterday and to-day."

THE Umballa Derby sweep is filling rapidly. On the 4th instant, it was stated that it had reached Rs. 20,000; we are now told by the *Civil and Military Gazette* that it exceeds Rs. 30,000.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports during the month of March 1877, amounted to 9,763 bales, weighing 38,27,040 lbs., or 5,979 candies and 480 lbs., valued at Rs. 9,56,525.

THE soldier O'Reilly, of the 6th Royals, who was lately tried by court-martial for shooting two of his comrades during the Imperial Assemblage, was hanged in the Fort at Delhi on Tuesday last (the 10th instant) in execution of the sentence passed on him which was carried out in the presence of the troops at the station.

A QUESTION having been raised whether the Hon. Donald Graham is not, as a member of the firm who are agents for the contractors for the Toolsee water pipes, disqualified for being a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, Mr. Graham has, we understand, written a letter to the Clerk of the Corporation offering to resign his seat.

THE correspondent of an anglo-vernacular paper in Bombay calls attention to a belief among the Hindoo community that the will of the late Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett contained directions for the setting apart of several large sums of money, aggregating several lakhs, for the use of certain public charities. He thinks it high time that the widow of the deceased should now be called upon to comply with the terms of her husband's will.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"Our eyes have been opened to the painful fact that the excessive mortality of Bombay is due to the overcrowded and filthy condition of certain parts of the native town. We do not want a Haussmann if we could but see that the main drainage was effective. We should not complain if the poor were properly cared for, the streets properly cleaned, and the great and nasty sewage and scavengering questions solved. It is these matters on which life and health depend. These surely are the foremost of municipal duties."

THE Agra correspondent of the *Leader* writes on the 10th instant:—"A curious fact has come to my knowledge this morning. Hindi writings have been received in many villages in this neighbourhood, to the effect that Juganath is very deeply displeased at the wholesale slaughter of the bovine species now prevalent, and will take his departure to some more sacred and scrupulous part of the world if it is not put a stop to. The recipients are enjoined to forward copies of this to the next village. The police and the tahsildars are investigating the affair; but it will be difficult to trace these malicious communications to their fountain head."

WE wonder where some of our home contemporaries get their information about Afghanistan affairs. We observe a paragraph now going the round of the press stating that the Ameer of Cabul lately paid the salaries of the higher classes of Government servants in soap, a large quantity of which had accumulated in his factory at Cabul. There is no doubt that His Highness has been for some time past paying the Government of India in the soap commonly called "soft," and that it has had a considerable effect upon Lord Lytton; but we do not think his own subjects would be such fools as to take the same stuff from him in exchange for services rendered.

IT will be remembered that when the Tramway Companies Bill was brought forward in the Legislative Council of Bombay, Mr. Scoble, the then Advocate General, protested successfully against any portion of the Bill being allowed to stand that would permit the Company to use steam on the public thoroughfares. Mr. Scoble was right in foreseeing that the time would come when proprietors of tram cars would endeavour to dispense with horses and use steam instead, for we observe that a Committee of the House of Commons is now sitting to inquire into the use of mechanical power on tramways. Several witnesses have already expressed an opinion that steam power could be used both with advantage and safety on tramways. Probably in the long run steam will beat Mr. Scoble.

THE *Pioneer*:—"When the transit of Venus was expected the Indian Government took up the matter with warmth. The Secretary of State was indented on for instruments of sorts and preparations were made for no small *tamasha*. The work done by the said instruments, however, hardly paid for the cost of their packing-cases; and they were afterwards consigned to a Roorkee godown or some such hiding place. Perhaps they might be adapted to the new astronomical emergency. The planet Mars will this autumn approach very near to the earth, and its apposition affords an excellent opportunity for determining more exactly our distance from the sun. The astronomers at home are trying to fit out an expedition to the Mauritius; and Government will be invited to contribute towards the expense."

SOME people have strange ideas about what constitutes fun. Few, for instance, would think the cutting off of several men's noses by a mad barber a very ludicrous incident. However, the *Indian Mirror* does. After saying that a "ludicrous incident" is now engaging the attention of the Calcutta police, it describes what it means. The other day a native ran to a police office with his nose in his hand. He was bleeding profusely. He explained as well as he could that his barber had cut his nose off. The barber was arrested, and it turned out that he had been trying to cut the nose off of several more of his constituents. It is supposed he is mad. This is the ludicrous case. The *Mirror* infers that people should be more cautious in surrendering their chins to barbers; but surely no one would think of *surrendering* either nose or a chin to a gentleman hired for mere shaving purposes.

THE New York papers contain accounts of certain proceedings of Baptist ministers there, who have been sorely vexed and cast down in spirit over the difficult problem of how to raise funds to provide a missionary brother in India with an elephant and "fixings." The expatriated apostle has cast his eyes upon a noble quadruped which would just suit him, and is cheap; and as the Baptists of New York are determined that he shall have this desirable elephant somehow, to assist him in the arduous work of converting the heathens who live in the deadly tiger swamps that are left to the imagination, it is probable that a great bazaar will be held to raise the necessary money. The condition of missionaries is evidently improving since the days when they were enjoined to proceed to the highways in very humble circumstances. We cannot imagine what the Apostle Paul would have looked like on an elephant; but then Paul was not a Baptist, and neither did he live in India nor in the nineteenth century.

THE writer of "the Week" in the *Englishman's Weekly Journal* tells the following curious story about the superstitious notions about marriage which prevails in Bengal:—"The story is that a marriage was arranged between two young people living some distance apart, but who had never seen one another. The bridegroom duly arrived at the bride's village, and the ceremonies had actually commenced, when a report reached the bride and her mother that the intended husband was an incurable cripple. They both declared that they would commit suicide rather than complete the ceremony, and as it was a fact that he was a cripple, the would-be bridegroom was dismissed. But eternal disgrace would have attended the bride if she had not been married on that day when matters had proceeded so far, so another bridegroom had to be sought for, and after sending out into the highways and byeways, a boy was captured and duly married in the place of the cripple. But the cripple also was in the same plight, and had to provide himself with a bride, in which he also was successful, and thus there were two marriages instead of one. But can such marriages be likely to conduce to domestic bliss, or can they be said to be 'made in heaven?'"

IS the bite of a woman dangerous? We apologise for putting such a question suddenly, because we think that the majority of sensible people have hitherto believed that there is really so little danger from being bitten by a woman that they would not care how near her lips they trusted themselves. But our doubts have been raised by a case which took place in the Calcutta Police Court last Friday. Mr. John Cousin, a hackney carriage owner and a European to boot, gravely stated, in extenuation of some faults he had committed, that he had been bitten by the prosecutrix, a woman, named Hopkins, and that "every one knew a bite from a woman was at all times dangerous, but a bite from an old woman was still more dangerous. Indeed, it was as poisonous as the bite of a snake, which he dreaded very much." This plea, strange as it seems, had apparently some effect upon His Honour the Magistrate Amir Ali, and Mr. Cousins was fined only Rs. 7 for knocking down Mrs. Anna Hopkins, the wife of a pork-butcher, dragging her about the floor, and tearing her jacket. Shakspeare says that a daughter's ingratitude is sharper than a serpent's tooth, but it has been left for Mr. Cousins to announce the similarity as regards evil effects between an old woman's bite and a snake's.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, a case of murder arising out of a rupture of the spleen formed the subject of investigation before Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury. The prisoner David Priestley, an Indo-Briton, a printer in the service of the Nizam, residing at Secunderabad, on returning home drunk early on the morning of the 28th February last, had a quarrel with his wife, a native woman, who was also in liquor and whom he slapped in the face. She fell down, and as she was lying on the ground, he trampled on her abdomen with his naked feet for some time. She became insensible and was removed to hospital, where she died the same day at noon. There were no external marks of violence upon her person, but on a *post mortem* examination a rupture of the splenic vein was found to be the immediate case of death. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Hart, suggested to the jury that, when the prisoner assaulted his wife, she fell upon a box which injured her in the abdomen, and as she was in liquor and unable to preserve her equilibrium, it was her own act which caused her death. He contended that the prisoner had no intention to cause death; and that the blows given by him not being such as would, in the ordinary course of nature, cause death, he was guilty only of the minor offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder or of common assault. The jury acquitted the prisoner of the charge of murder, but returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His Lordship entirely concurred with the verdict and sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

THE *Madras Times* publishes the following from a correspondent, whose statements on the subject in question may or may not be possessed of any value:—"The Madras Government have, I am told, thrown the 'Jonah from Bengal' overboard. Sir Richard Temple, it would appear, telegraphed to them for all the papers in connection with remission or suspension of revenue during Famine, but they have declined to let him have them; and have written a lengthy communication to the Government of India on the subject, remonstrating against Sir Richard's interference." On this the *Madras Times* remarks:—"If the above information be correct, and if the authorities will only continue to act with equal spirit, they will deserve well of every resident in the Presidency. Now that Dr Cornish has shown the hollowness of the Delegate's pretensions, the local Government may count upon strong support from the public in their resistance to the outrageous interference of the Governor-elect of Bombay both with regard to remission of land revenue, and also in respect to the Famine ration." We are sorry we cannot agree with our jubilant Madras contemporary. If Sir Richard Temple has been sent by the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to manage the Famine, we should say it would be a part of his duty to advise whether revenue remissions ought to be made or not. The position praised by the paper in question is one of mere contumaciousness. It would be better if the Madras officials could put their pride in their pockets for a short time and work loyally in the common cause; but apparently the Madras Government, having made a mess of the Famine at the beginning, is determined to have it a mess to the end. It is soothing to think that it can only be partially successful even by its obstructiveness.

A ST. PETERSBURG journal has pierced, remarks the *Leader*, whatever mystery enshrouded the proceedings of the British Government in connection with Khelat. The veil was transparent enough, and needed no unusual discernment to discover the motives of a policy based upon the common sense which is the outcome of daily experience. When a neighbour's house is on fire, only a fool would be content to look on, with his arms crossed, until the conflagration burnt itself out. Lord Northbrook and his Councillors were little disposed to be guilty of such folly. It was impossible to say how far the commotions in Khelat might extend, or how far the peace of the British frontier might be compromised. Instead of waiting until the mischief had grown beyond control, they wisely tendered conciliatory counsels, and, being fortunate in their Agent, their advice was accepted by both parties, and good order supervened upon anarchy. The *Novoe Vremya*, however, is not so easily hoodwinked. The true explanation of the treaty with the Khan of Khelat is to be found in the determination of the British Government to check the advance of Russian power in the East. The Mahommedans are to be gathered round the banner of the Prophet, and subsidies are to be granted to native rulers, in the vain hope of inducing them to co-operate in opposing the progress of Muscovite influence. We were not previously aware that the Russian Government had avowed any intention of making further territorial acquisitions in Asia. We were rather under the impression that the Czar had pledged his royal word that nothing was further from his thoughts than a desire to extend his empire. How, then, can the pacification of Khelat be construed into an act of defiance? The *Novoe Vremya* is candid, and frankly avows that "Asia, especially, now affords a rich field for the plans of Russia." It is in this way:—What Russia really aims at is the emancipation of the Slavonic races, and to effect that she would "hail with joy an alliance with Persia, with the Ameer of Cabul, and even with the Hindoo Seikhs." Plainly and honestly spoken, but how, then, is the British Government at fault for adopting precautionary and preventive measures? Athelston the Unready is less the type of Englishmen in India than of their fellow-countrymen at Home.

IN Madras, the feeling against Sir Richard Temple is so strong, and the desire for making something out of the famine so overwhelming, that one firm of photographers has actually been taking photographs of the most ghastly people its enterprising agents could get hold of. A Madras paper (the *Times*) grows quite radiant with clumsily-concealed delight over these photographs; and of course the opportunity of talking "Cornish"—that is, about sore emaciation, shrunken tissues, and so forth—is much too good to be lost. The reporter revels in his ghastly subject. Sure of the applause of a discerning public, he writes his "graphic best" about each of these wretched photographs. In one, we are told, the "men are literally skin and bone," and it appears from the reporter's observations that "the shrunken tissues of the legs, the thighs particularly, tell of peculiar privation." He becomes strongly affected over "a little boy seated between two men," who in "his sore emaciation is a most distressing spectacle," and, again, "a thrill of horror runs through the on-looker contemplating a lad in the foreground of the picture with his head falling forward on his breast." It is not to be wondered at that a thrill of horror should run through any man who looked at a picture in such a singular attitude; no well-conducted man should look at any picture with his head falling forward on his breast—we are convinced of that. In one figure the "bones of the chest are clearly seen, and the attitude (the attitude of the bones or of the chest?) being that of the manner (just fancy the attitude of the manner!) in which corpses are buried by a certain tribe of North American Indians, the impression gathers that one (one of the corpses? or one of the bones? or one of the North American Indians?) is looking at a body from which all life has gone"—in other words, looking at a corpse. In the reporter's opinion, "all the pictures are well executed, the features appearing with perfect exactitude, and furnishing occasion for the exercise of the qualities of the physiognomist as well as exciting the sympathies of the philanthropist"—a reporter of the *Madras Times*, for instance. The reporter concludes by recommending the public to buy these photographs as an interesting but melancholy *souvenir* of the Famine. We live in a world of enterprise, so that we suppose we need not be surprised at a firm of Madras photographers trying to make an honest penny out of the misfortunes of some poor wretches. We trust that the idea will not be caught up on this side of India, or we shall be having the editor of the *Times of India* and the members of the Poona Sarvajanick Subha travelling through the Presidency with photographic apparatus on their backs, and eagerly watching for the appearance of some naturally thin member of the agricultural community in order that they may take his picture and have it described in the native press as another Specimen of the Cruel Famine Policy of Government.

AN important event is announced in the *Straits Times* of April 5 and one which has created great sensation at Singapore—the arrest of Sultan Abdullah, the Laxamana, and Shahbandar of Perak on the night of Tuesday the 27th March. The arrest was made by the Inspector-General of Police in person, under a warrant issued by H.E. the Governor. The home mail of that morning had brought a despatch from the Secretary of State, approving the conclusions come to by H.E. the Governor and the Executive Council upon the evidence elicited by the Commission of Inquiry as to the complicity of the Sultan and the other chiefs of Perak in the murder of the late British Resident, the Hon'ble J. W. W. Birch. The guilt of the chiefs was conclusively established, and H. E. Sir William Jervois, unanimously supported by the members of the Executive Council, recommended that Sultan Abdullah should be deposed,—that Sultan Abdullah, the Muntri of Larut, the Laxamana, and Shahbandar of Perak, should not be allowed to return to Perak, but should be deported to some suitable place of residence with proper allowances from the revenue of Perak,—that ex-Sultan Ismail and his followers also should not be allowed to return to Perak, but should be required to reside in Johore Territory—also with sufficient allowances,—and that the Government of Perak should be carried on by the Rajah Muda Yusuf, under the advice of the Resident. These recommendations have been approved and adopted by the Secretary of State, and are to be carried out. Sultan Abdullah, the Laxamana, and Shahbandar have been residing here, under *parole*, pending the Secretary of State's decision, and they are now in custody in the Civil Prison. The Muntri has been residing in Larut, but is now in custody and on his way to Singapore to join his fellow-exiles. The place of deportation has not yet been fixed upon, but Mauritius has been mentioned as most likely to be selected. The evidence against the chiefs is very voluminous, and was mainly collected by the Hon'ble C. B. Plunket, one of the Commissioners appointed to make the inquisition, the other two Commissioners having been drawn away by other work. The Proclamation deposing Abdullah was not published till the 29th March. The Sultan's legal adviser retained for him by Government, Mr. I. S. Bond, protested against the arrest as illegal and void, and applied to the Acting Chief Justice, the Hon'ble T. T. Ford, on his arrival from Malacca on the 29th March for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. The Acting Chief Justice granted him a rule *nisi*, to show cause why a writ should not be issued, and the question was argued in the Supreme Court on Saturday the 31st March. The result was that a writ was issued and made returnable on the 4th instant. Meantime, on Monday the 2nd instant, the Legislative Council met and passed through all its stages a Bill for the safe detention of ex Sultan Abdullah of Perak, and this Bill was ruled by the Chief Justice to be a sufficient return to the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, when the case came on, on Wednesday the 4th instant. So the ex-Sultan remains in custody.

THE EASTERN QUESTION AS IT AFFECTS INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The uncertainty which has characterised all surmises both in England as well as in this country as to what would be the result of this extraordinary diplomatic fencing bout in Europe is about to be cleared up—that is to say, if we can place implicit reliance on all the telegrams published in the daily papers this morning. For some time past war between Russia and Turkey has appeared inevitable; now we are told that we may at any moment receive a telegram to the effect that the declaration has been made by one side or the other. It is many years since papers contained a larger amount of what, at first sight appears, gloomy intelligence than do those which have issued from the press this day. Far less startling news has sent the thermometer of British reliance on its own strength down to "zero," far less has produced most disastrous panics. It is at such times as the present that the gaunt form of "Russophobism" once again begins to stalk about, disturbing men's minds and creating fatal mischief in all circles, whether they be political, mercantile, or military. It, therefore, becomes doubly important that we should at such periods review as calmly as possible the situation as it really exists. I do not presume that I shall be able to throw any fresh light on the subject popularly known as the "Eastern Question;" but having closely studied the whole of the correspondence regarding it, as well as the numerous books and pamphlets which have been published on Russia, Turkey, Central Asia, etc., for the last six or seven years, I trust I may be able to make a few remarks which will refresh the public memory as to the actual state of affairs, even if they should not partially remove the gloom and depression which must follow on the bare receipt of such telegrams as have arrived this morning both from London and our North-West Frontier.

Let us see, then, what to-day's alteration is.

Russia and Turkey must fight within a month, unless Europe, united almost to a power, steps in and says "No." England may be drawn into the struggle by Eastern—that is to say, purely Asiatic complications.

We have to consider why England should be drawn into the struggle at all, and if she is, what should be her action.

We may tersely say that the only possible reason for England's going to war either out in Asia or in Europe—making, of course, all due allowances for her intense sympathy with the Christian population of Turkey, which certainly should be tempered, to say the least of it, by commisseration with the whole Ottoman nation whatever be the religion of those who are groaning under the effects of Turkish misrule—should be, that any of her possessions were openly attacked, or seriously threatened. Now, I think, if we keep this clearly before our eyes, and devote ourselves to the enquiry as to what nation or nations are in a position to do one or the other, and not allow ourselves to be torn asunder by conflicting statements as to what may occur or may not occur, we shall go about our daily work with a much more comfortable feeling regarding England's position at this crisis, and not only at this crisis, but in the eventuality of her being obliged to defend herself.

What nations are in a position, or to enlarge the question—for though, some may not be in a position, they may foolishly think they are—what nations are in a position; what nations also are likely to attack us or threaten seriously any of our possessions in the "East?"

Though there may be many who might be led to join, should opportunity arise, we may say that there are only two nations at present who appear to us to at all threaten our security in India—and those are Russia and Afghanistan.

To commence with Russia.

Of late years, and more especially during '76, the veil which had enveloped the Russian Empire for so long has been lifted, and we have seen that it is not the powerful homogenous Empire we once supposed it. We now know that not only are its finances in a most deplorable condition, but that its integrity as a great nation is seriously threatened by secret societies and the size to which the Empire has grown. Still "Russophobism" has so long been the nightmare of the English nation, that even now there exists the most exalted notions of her power. When people who hold these views are reminded that the finances of Russia are almost entirely dependent on outside resources for support; that she has none within her own borders that can be looked to as a mainstay in a great war; and lastly, that her credit is so low that she cannot obtain any monetary assistance from those nations who are capable of giving it, they meet us with what appears to be an extraordinary statement that Russia has been carefully hoarding up all the large loans she has received for some time past from England, France, and other nations. If such be really the case, she cannot have made the gigantic strides in military and naval equipments which we hear on very good authority she has succeeded in making. The matter simply resolves itself into this. Either Russia has spent the money she has been borrowing from England and other countries in perfecting her naval and military system, and is, therefore, in a low financial condition, or she has horded her treasure and has not improved to any great extent her condition for offence or defence since the Crimean War, and is, therefore, not the powerful enemy we have been led to believe she is.

I think we have every reason to believe that the former is her present condition. I have said that our eyes have been opened lately to the fact that Russia is not the homogenous empire we once considered her, and I think that her action during the last eight months should have convinced any one that if it were possible Russia would retire from the present contest. She feels she is not in a position to go to war both on account of the state of her finances and also because she has begun to realize the terrible fact that her extension of empire in the East is growing beyond her control. Notwithstanding her autocratic government, she has not much more hold over her frontier officials in Asia than the Turks have over their far distant Pasharies. She has no constitutional government, no free press which will insist on a policy being followed which will benefit the nation at large. She is being forced into extending her territory by a mass of military adventurers. We must not be hard on her for this, for we know that our Indian Empire was gained in much the same manner. If she had the power she would gladly follow our example. For twenty years and more we have had one great policy of non-aggrandisement, non-annexation. We have pursued it steadily, and the gradual consolidation of our Indian Empire, the wonderful increase in the wealth of the country, the security of life and property as it exists at present, and the generally beneficent results of our rule in India is the consequence. We now know the real position of Russia in Central Asia. The country, a vast amount of which is a sterile desert, is held by long lines of outposts, such as we held Abyssinia with during our short stay in that country. The trade both internal and external has been gradually falling off notwithstanding the efforts of the Russians to increase it, and the revenues of the Central Asian provinces go but a small way towards the expenditure required to hold them in force.* No one knows this better than the Russian Government itself; but the resistance to their advance is so paltry and the incentive is so great that they are helpless to retard it, though every onward move is a source of weakness to the Central Government. Lord Mayo's conclusions as to Russia in the East given in his life may well be pondered over at the present moment. He says:—"I am rather inclined to believe that Russia is ignorant of our Power. She seems to forget that we are in a possession (if inclined to exercise it) of enormous influence, great wealth, and complete organization; that we are established, compact, and strong in Asia, whilst she is exactly the reverse; and that it is the very feeling of this power which justifies us in assuming that passive policy which, though it may be occasionally carried so far, is right in principle. . . . . . The course we have taken is sound, honest, and just. And I am certain that if Russia does not take a similar course, she will lay up for herself much trouble and danger, the extent of which she is probably not so cognisant of as I am." One more short quotation and I will pass on. Lord Mayo, after duly weighing the whole of the information gathered from all sources, says:—"As regards population, revenue and facilities for organizing a civilized armament, and for maintaining it within the intermediate States, Russia has not reached the point which we passed three quarters of a century ago." Every word of this is supported by the evidence of the latest travellers in Central Asia. Russia could not take away a single soldier from her detached outposts for a foreign invasion, every man must come from the home territories by the line of march, for there is not a railway within nearly two thousand miles of their outposts, to form the attacking force or to replace those pushed on from the front. But I must stay my pen, for if I followed out the amount of crushing evidence of Russia's weakness for offensive action, I should far exceed the limits of an ordinary letter, which, I fear, I have transgressed already. Russia's great weapon is intrigues and of it she is a master. We see it in the defiant attitude of the Afghans, in the childish activity of the Persian Government. Both of these nations will rue the day they placed their reliance on the Russian Bear. The Afghans can never make a combined movement. There are so many parties in the country, so many claimants to the Cabul throne, that a declaration of war would be but the signal for a general rebellion. Anarchy would once more reign rampant throughout Afghanistan. We may have some abortive attempts to crush out, but that we have to anticipate anything like a combined aggressive action on our North-West Frontier, I do not for a moment think. I intended to have dwelt on this subject, but I cannot ask you for more space. A simple remonstrance to Persia should be sufficient; but if it should not prove so, an expedition as in '56 would soon settle the business. But though calmly viewing the situation and feeling confident of the ultimate success which must attend our policy of "masterly inactivity,"—a term which though heartily abused and scoffed at, exactly expresses what our policy should be,—we must still appreciate the possibility of affairs both in Europe and Asia forcing us to draw the sword. That we shall do so most reluctantly is certain, but when we do our enemies will rue it. Backed up by immense resources, immense wealth, the most powerful fleet in the world, and a nation which once roused,—though they are called "a nation of shopkeepers"—will respond to the call both with stout arms and an open purse. What have we to fear from an impoverished Empire like Russia, or a turbulent disorganized tribal nation like Afghanistan. We can afford to wait as we have done and should do. We have had one great policy as I said before for over twenty years—one of non-aggression—let us not now reverse it, because of a few signs of turbulence and ill-feeling beyond our frontiers. We can crush any one, but let us wait until to hesitate would be folly; then let the blow come and we shall see but a repetition of past events. This is but an unsatisfactory letter after all, but such as it is, I send it to you. To conclude, it may be a startling statement to make, but as sure as Russia goes to war, so surely does she ring the first nell of her own decay. Peace—and long-continued peace—was and is Russia's only hope. If she could have it and regain the moral as well as financial support of the world, she might by consolidating her Empire become almost the most powerful nation in Europe or Asia. If, on the other hand, she defies the opinion of the world, and proclaims war, she will throw herself back half a century. The disturbing influences of the opposing races whose life's blood she has almost crushed out in her lust for conquest will gain strength, and the twentieth-century may see an end of the grand title of "The Emperor of all the Russias." Though Russia has not been honest with us, may even now be intriguing against us in Asia, whilst she is avowing her friendship in Europe, we may wish her well. She can only hurt us indirectly by intrigue, but intrigue is as innate in the breast of the Russian officer, as it is unknown in that of the Englishman, but being far beyond the control of her Government, we must hardly blame her for the existence of the evil. It is leading her deeper and deeper into the mire and there can but be one result,—ruin to herself as a great Empire. We can afford to look on at the game she is playing. Let us be prepared at all points; let us be ready for all contingencies, and we may be sure that our road will be made clear. Let us go about our work with the knowledge, which is true, that never was England so strong both in Europe and in Asia as she is at the present day.

April 16. PLASSEY.

P. S.—After closing this hurried letter I find I have not dwelt on the subject of England's action if drawn into war. I hope to do so in another letter.

EXAMINATIONS IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been lately attracted to a somewhat voluminous correspondence in your columns and that of your contemporary the *Times of India* on the subject of the "Higher Standard" examinations. If I may be allowed (as an old interpreter) to express an opinion, I should condemn the existing system as utterly useless for all practical purposes.

A great deal too much importance, it seems to me, is attached to the written exercises which, after all, are of far less consequence than a thorough colloquial knowledge. In fact it is generally acknowledged that not one man in a thousand keeps up his acquaintance with the written character after he has passed. The duties which usually devolve on Staff Corps officers oblige them not only to converse freely with their men but also frequently to act as interpreter on a court-martial. In the latter capacity I have occasionally seen "Higher Standard" passed men make a pitiable exhibition of themselves, the adjutant having almost invariably to "see them through it" which, in his position, as prosecutor, is of course highly objectionable. In the old interpreters' examination, courts-martial and the articles of war were prominent subjects, as also a certain number of idiomatical questions *viva voce* which proved the candidates' readiness and general knowledge of the language far more satisfactorily than the present tests. Can any sensible man explain why these subjects have been expunged from the examination?

On the other hand the reading and writing tests were in the old days far easier than at present. Æsops Fables and the Uklokh-i-Hindi were the books usually given, and the candidate had not to waste months of his time in mastering a difficult book like the Bagh-o-Bahar, full of Persian and Arabic words which could never be of any future use to him. No moonshee should have anything to do with the correction of up-country candidates' exercises, or, indeed, those of any candidate.

If a native must be employed let it be one who is in a position to exempt him from all suspicion. Moonshees, it is well known, will play into each other's hands and favour the pupils of their friends whether they pocket a share of the "swag" or not.—Yours, &c.

INTERPRETER.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At their meeting held on the 4th instant, the Port Trustees, on the recommendation of the Traffic Manager, resolved to request the sanction of Government to reduce the rate of wharfage fees on the undermentioned articles—viz., drugs, gums, spices, ivory, coir rope, coir fibre, gallnuts, and oils. Excepting the item of ivory the rest of the goods enumerated are chiefly landed and shipped at private bunders.

That this reduction has been conceived with the view to injure those companies by drawing away their traffic, may be easily inferred. It is no new fact to assert that the Port Trust has always pitted itself against private companies in the matter of traffic. Every one must have noticed that from time to time, by a system of reducing the wharfage fees, it has steadily drawn to it a considerable part of the private bunder traffic, though in doing so, it must be confessed, it has not in any sense benefitted the Port Trust nor increased its revenue. The same remarks apply with equal truth to the last reduction of fees. At that period also, without increasing the revenue of the Port Trust, it materially helped to reduce the resources of private companies. It is not to be wondered at therefore that those companies, especially the Mazagon Company against which the tide of competition is so manifestly strong, should regard the contemplated reduction as another attempt of the many covert shifts hitherto made by the Port Trust to extinguish private bunder companies.

Past experience should have taught the Port Trust that reduced wharfage fees do not import increase in revenue, yet in the face of this knowledge it has gone on steadily reducing the rates of wharfage and ground rent at the sacrifice of its revenue and to the serious detriment of the private companies. It is not difficult to foresee that persistence in this ill-conceived system of competition can have but one effect. While the two institutions are contending to undercharge each other, and are loosing considerably under reduced rates, the merchants are reaping the golden harvest of that disunity of action which is the outcome of a selfish policy. It is a thousand pities that Government should so long have overlooked these facts and allowed the Port Trust to go on decreasing in revenue as it increased in debt. As men of avowed commercial knowledge and experience it is surprising to find the Trustees dull-witted enough not to understand that, as they decreased their rate, the private companies would follow the example in equal ratio, and if hitherto they have not been doing business with closed eyes they ought to know surely that their example has been followed on every occasion when they initiated a reduction. This being so, it is indeed difficult to conceive the object of the present proposed reductions unless it be still further to impoverish the Trust. To deduce a conclusion from appearance, I cannot help suspecting in the present move (speaking metaphorically) the strong arm of an undisguised foe upraised to crush its victim.

Of late we have been treated to many gubernatorial vagaries, but it is high time now, in the interests of the public and for the reputation of the Government, that something were done to wipe away the scandal in which the short-sighted policy of the Port Trustees is now and again involving an apathetic Government. Without a doubt the Traffic Manager is in a great measure responsible for this unhappy condition of things. Had he tempered his ambition and been less hopeful and bid the Trustees be less sanguine every time he recommended and clamoured for reduction; had he calculated on the results of the counteracting effect with which his recommendations would be met by private companies there were no need now to characterize every reduction in the fees as an overt attempt on the part of the Port Trust to strangle private enterprise with the view to monopolize the entire local traffic.

COSMOPOLITAN.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

KHANDEISH, DHOOLIA, 16TH APRIL.

IT is getting unbearably hot during midday, the thermometer ranging to 96 degrees. The hot wind as if blowing from a furnace, and clouds of dust passing one after another in quick succession, are anything but pleasant, and sufficient to cause prostration. The warm nights are tedious and painful, what with the hosts of mosquitoes assailing you all round. Our indefatigable Chairman of the Municipality, Dr. G. Bainbridge, having resigned, the duties are taken up by the energetic Deputy Collector, Row Bahadoor Kessewlal Hiralal, and it is hoped that steps will be taken to prevent the only drinkable water at the river from being polluted by cattle, and persons washing their clothes, as the wells are nearly dried up, and water is every day getting scarcer in the large tank called "Mookti," which supplies the river. Stringent measures, as preventive of small-pox and fever, which are prevalent, are necessary, for there are still two months before the monsoon fairly sets in.

BARODA, 14TH APRIL.

THE small-pox, I regret to say, is spreading amongst the children in the native town, and Dr. Cody, the Durbar Physician, has consequently adopted precautionary measures to nip its progress by having the small-pox patients removed to an isolated spot and ordering those who have not been vaccinated to be forthwith operated upon.

A public library has been opened in a building near the *Chimun Baug* and a reading room is also attached to it. Several newspapers—not any of the frivolous hebdomadals, but respectable and weighty organs and periodicals are subscribed for and placed on the table.

There was a troop of hakeems and vie'uds (Mahomedan and Hindoo physicians) attached to the State troops, and some of these worthies were old hands, whereas others by dint of influence jostled themselves in during the ex-Gaekwar's reign.

With the exception of a couple of hands, who were formerly compounders in some dispensaries and who know a smattering of English have been retained in the service and the rest pensioned. Sumsoodeen, a very civil young Mahomedan, and who was a graduate in one of the Bombay colleges, is nominated to supervise the two compounders in serving out medicines to the patients.

Mrs. Melvill left for England last Sunday.

The young Gaekwar and suite still continue their stay in the Motibaugh Palace. His contemplated trip to Matheran perhaps may not take place. But a change to that sanitarium would make him blooming. Many ladies with their children have gone to the hills for the hot weather, and their absence has totally broken up the beautiful choir, and many a sweet and melodious voice is missed every Sunday.

BOMBAY.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a noted character, named Govind Ittoo, was sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction, for committing theft of two silver anklets, valued Rs. 7, from the person of a little girl named Navabai.

THE JURY LIST.—A somewhat ferocious and certainly impertinent correspondent, calling himself "Observer," writes to us with reference to a letter which we published yesterday on the subject of errors in the jury list. The one fact he states in his letter is that Mr. Dinanath Raghunath Khote is a partner in the firm of Lukhmidass Khimjee and Co., the brokers to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

A DOZEN CHARGES OF THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, a Hindoo, named Marootee Wittoo, was charged with twelve separate thefts of property consisting of wearing apparel, copper and brass vessels and pots, belonging to twelve different parties. The prisoner admitted the truth of the charges, and upon his own admission he was convicted and sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction for each offence, making an accumulated term of twenty-four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A BROTHER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo goldsmith, named Jayram Veerjee, having his place of business on the Mandvie Bunder Road, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Toolsidass Veerjee, complainant's brother, whom he charges with theft of Rs. 415-2 in cash, and sundry gold ornaments, gold bars, bullion and pearls of the collective value of Rs. 2,000. The accused is alleged to have stolen the above articles during complainant's absence from Bombay and while accused was left in temporary charge of complainant's shop, together with a man named Veljee Champsey, a partner of complainant's. The accused is said to have absconded to his native country, Kutch Terra.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Ghoolkhan Hyderkhan, buggy driver, for working his horse in Duncan road, the animal being in a very emaciated condition, was fined Rs. 10.—Seeta Daroo, buggy driver, for working his horse near the Elphinstone Circle, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, and having a galled back, was fined Rs. 5—Abdool Khan, driver of a water-cart, for working his bullocks in Market road, the animals being in such an emaciated state as to be unfit to work, was fined Rs. 10.—Sooltan Khan, driver of a water-cart, for working his bullocks in Bazaar Gate Street, the animals being in such an emaciated state as to be unfit for work, was fined Rs. 74.—Goona, cartman, for working his bullock on the Esplanade, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.

FOUND DEAD.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of a Hindoo man, name unknown. The body of the deceased, in all appearance to that of a Mahratta, was found on the evening previous lying dead near the Clark Road on the Flats. It was entirely naked, and there was no clothes lying near. A battakee was beaten through the town intimating the death of the deceased, but no one came forward to identify the body. The evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon went to show that there were no external marks of violence on the body, but from the appearance of the body he was of opinion that the cause of death was exhaustion, probably the result of fever. The following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fever."

MISS ELCIA MAY'S BENEFIT AT GRANT ROAD THEATRE LAST NIGHT.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE was crowded last night on the occasion of Miss Elcia May's benefit; the dress circle was filled, and the rest of the house, with the exception of a few seats in the stalls, was also crowded. Miss May played with great spirit as Marie, the daughter of the regiment. It was a bold selection to make of so well known and popular an opera as Donizetti's military opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment;" but Marie is a character that suits Miss May very well, and she displayed very happily her pleasing and energetic acting and brought down the hearty applause of the audience several times. The other characters were fairly represented, but there are many adjuncts to this opera, which a limited company in such a theatre as Grant Road could not supply. The playing between the acts of Madame Tasca was as usual most excellent; her own music, "Tarantella," was followed by loud applause and demands for *encore* which were complied with. Between the second and third acts she showed her marvellous skill in playing, with her left hand only, a fantasia on "The last Rose of Summer" and "God save the Queen." The next performance will be on Saturday night, when Arthur Sullivan's dramatic cantata "Trial by Jury," with full chorus by gentleman amateurs will be performed.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Building. Mr. J. M. Maclean presided, and the other members present were Sir Frank Souter, C. S. I., the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Lt. Col. Hancock, Mr. F. Mathew, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said it had been stated that the Town Council generally had agreed to the report of the Committee on the Contagious Diseases Act; but so far as he remembered that report had never been discussed and it was optional for the members to say anything they liked on the subject before the Corporation, without being bound by anything stated in the report.

The Chairman said the report was adopted by the Council, but it was perfectly understood it was only to serve as a basis for discussion before the Corporation. He did not think it bound the members of the Town Council generally in any way to any particular course of action.

APPROACH TO CHINCHPOOGLY STATION.

A memo. was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, giving cover to a letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, No. 1921 of 1877, forwarding estimates for the construction of the road between the DeLisle and Parell roads, crossing the G. I. P. Railway at Chinchpoogly station, at a cost of Rs. 12,054, and stating that the construction of a portion, if not of the whole of this road, should be undertake, before next monsoon as it is impassable during the rains, and, moreover, its construction was promised to the railway authorities when the Chinchpoogly station was built.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said this was a new work, and he was of opinion that no new works, unless of a very emergent nature, should be sanctioned in the middle of the financial year, but they should be left over until the proper time when the new budget was presented.

Col. Hancock thought it desirable that at any rate the road should be made accessible to foot passengers during the next monsoon.

It was resolved that the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer should report as to the probable cost of making the road accessible to foot passengers.

THE PRINCE OF WALES STATUE.

The following letter was read from Sir A Sassoon:—

To the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having been graciously pleased to accept my offer to erect an equestrain statue of himself in Bombay, in commemoration of his visit, it has been suggested that two relievos in bronze modelled in high and effective relief should be introduced into the body of the pedestal, the subjects of which should fitly characterise the Prince's visit.

It has already been determined that one of these subjects shall represent the landing at the Dockyard, with the Serapis in the background, and the presentation of colours to the Marine Batalion, or His Royal Highness's reception by the native children's schools on the *maidan*, have been suggested for the second; but before deciding this point, I have determined to ask you, as representative of the inhabitants of Bombay, to whom the statue will be presented, which subject would be most pleasing to you.

The pedestal will be rounded at either end, one bearing the Royal and Imperial Escutcheon, supported by the lion and unicorn, and the other a shield, with inscription. The height of the statue and pedestal will be 25ft.

Requesting you to give the subject your early attention and to inform me of your views,—I have, &c.

ALBERT SASSOON.

Astern Terrace, Brighton, 16th March 1877.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee said the presentation of colours was a comparatively common ceremony, but the reception of the Prince by Indian school children was a very unusual occurrence. He thought the native population of Bombay, and also the Prince himself (who came to India on a mission of peace and good will to the people of the country) would very much prefer the subject chosen to be the reception of His Royal Highness by the school children.

Mr. Raghunath Khote and Sir Frank Souter were of the same opinion as Mr. Dossabhoy.

A resolution was passed accordingly.

A CONTRACT QUESTION.

A letter was read from Mr. Grattan Geary, asking to have his name removed from the contract for printing, and to have "the proprietors of the *Times of India*" substituted.

Mr Barrow (the clerk) said the contract was in the name of Mr. Grattan Geary, for and on behalf of the proprietors of the *Times of India*.

The Chairman asked who were the proprietors,—who were they to deal with?

Mr. Mathew.—We must get their acceptance of the contract.

The Chairman.—There is no responsible person here, except Mr. Geary.

Mr. Barrow.—Mr. Mull is here.

The Chairman—There is no reason assigned for making the change.

Mr. Nowrojee Fardoonjee—I can see a reason.

The Chairman—Perhaps you will enlighten us.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I see no objection to the Council consenting.

Mr. Mathew—We should ascertain that the proprietors agree to it.

The Chairman—I do not see how we can accept a contract from the proprietors of the *Times of India* unless it is signed by them.

The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay—It must be signed by all of them.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy—I think we should first inquire whether the proprietors of the *Times of India* are willing to accept the contract. If they were, the Council might accede to Mr. Geary's application.

The Chairman thought it was a curious application to make.

Lt. Col. Hancock—I think we should refer the matter to our solicitors.

The Hon. Ali Mahomed Rogay—I think so too.

The Chairman—I think Mr. Geary should pay the cost of the reference; I do not think the Municipality should pay it.

Mr. Raghunath Khote was of opinion that Mr. Geary should be asked whose names he was prepared to offer in substitution for his own, and then, if necessary, the matter could be referred to the solicitors.

The Chairman thought they should also ask Mr. Geary to state the reason why the application had been made.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said that section 53 of the Municipal Act incapacitated a Town Councillor for holding a municipal contract. If Mr. Geary wished to become a Town Councillor, this contract could not stand any longer in his name.

It was resolved that the clerk should be instructed to inquire from Mr. Geary whose names he proposed the Council should substitute for his own, and also what reason he had for making the application, and to report to the next meeting.

THE MUNICIPAL LOANS.

The following letter was read, from the Chief Accountant to the Municipal Commissioner, on the subject of the payment to the Government of India of the interest on the Municipal Consolidated Loans:—

To J. H. Grant, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution No. 739, General Department, dated 7th ultimo, and Accountant General's No. C.B.-18248 forwarded for my guidance under your No. 1,566 of 16th March, I have the honour to inform you that I have paid the arrear interest on the balances of the two loans for January and February 1877 on 27th March last and for March on the 3rd instant. I shall go on paying this interest monthly in future as desired by Government until 1st July 1877. You will, however with the sanction of the Town Council, address Government on the subject, soliciting them to expedite the passing of Bill No 3 of 1876, as independent of the question of paying interest monthly, which means monthly compound interest, we did not provide for interest from 1st July to 31st December 1877 on these balances in the Budget of the current year, because it would become due on 1st January 1878. This mode of financing was based in Government Resolution No. 3,215, dated 13th October 1876, which stated that the Bill was to come into operation from 2nd November 1876. Mr. Pedder communicated to Government that the Municipal Budget for 1877 was framed under the assumption that interest will be paid six monthly,—viz., on 1st January and 1st July in each year [*vide* his No. 6,829, dated 20th October 1876.]—I have, &c.,

SORABJEE NOWROJEE COOPER,
Chief Accountant.

Bombay, April 16.

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, and resolved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to address Government with reference to their Resolution No 739, General Department, dated 7th March 1877, requesting that the Government of India may be solicited to pass the "Consolidated Loan Bill" at as early a date as possible, no provision having been made in the Municipal Budget for the current year to meet charges for interest on account of the balances, second 15 lakhs and the 4 lakhs [Toolsee] loans, such budget being framed and passed on the calculation that interest on these accounts would be paid half-yearly only—viz., on 1st July 1877 and 1st January 1878."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter was read from the Executive Engineer in charge of the Toolsee works stating that several persons engaged on the works had been rendered ill by drinking the water to be obtained there, and recommending that three filters should be brought for their use.

Mr. Mathew moved—"That Rs. 500 should be placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer in charge of the Toolsee works, to meet petty miscellaneous contingencies not specially provided for in the estimates, and that a monthly account be rendered of the amount expended out of this sum."

The resolution was seconded and carried.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following piece of ground required for street improvements:—2-13 square yards or thereabouts at No 40, 2nd Bhoewada Street, from Mrs. Vizleebai, wife of Koobardass Ambaidass, at Rs. 20 per yard.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a contract with Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee for filling in with earth certain ground at Mahaluxmee and constructing thereon new Dhobeewada.

Sanction was given to the granting of a pension of Rs. 15 per mensem to Mr. Dorabjee Merwanjee, a receiver in the Collector's office—he being incapacitated from further service.

Sanction was also given under section 223 to the cleaning out of a well jointly belonging to Messrs Martund Bapoo Joshey and Goolabraj Thackersey, the owners of houses Nos. 67 and 70, Kalbadavie Road and Mr. Atmaram Juggonath at No 104 old Hannooman Lane.

There was no other business of interest.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVENTH DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL.

(Before THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MURDER OF A WIFE BY AN INDO-BRITON.

David Priestley, an Indo-Briton, was charged with the murder of his wife, a native woman, named Anama, committed at Secunderabad on the 27th February last. The following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

J. K. BYTHELL, Esq., Foreman.

Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Edmond Lord, Esq.
W. J. Best, Esq.
W. Maidment, Esq.
Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Esq.
C. A. Beyts, Esq.
W. Thacker, Esq.
Gunputrao M. Petale, Esq.

The Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Hart for the defence.

In addressing the jury, the Advocate General briefly stated the facts of the case. The prisoner was in the service of the Nizam as a printer and resided at Secunderabad with his wife and two children, a boy and a girl. The principal witness in the case was the prisoner's own son, a boy about nine years of age, who would tell the jury that the prisoner came home one morning drunk and had a quarrel with his wife, whom he slapped, and that as she fell down and was lying on the ground, he trampled upon her abdomen with his naked feet. A neighbour, who heard the noise of the quarrel between the prisoner and his wife, went and brought a policeman to the house. On going into the room, the police constable found her lying insensible on one side, breathing heavily. She was placed into a dooly and was removed to hospital, where she died the same day at noon. There were no external marks of violence on the body; but on a *post mortem* examination being made, a rupture of the spleen was found to be the immediate cause of death. She was a woman in a healthy condition of body; and the rupture was such as would not have been caused by a mere fall, but would have been caused by violence. There was some doubt as to the exact age of the deceased, who was stated to be between 24 and 34 years of age. One important point for the jury to bear in mind was that, although the prisoner was charged with murder, it was open to them under the New Criminal Procedure Code to find him guilty on the minor charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. It was for the jury to consider whether, when the prisoner caused the injury, he knew it was such as would be sufficient, in the ordinary course of nature, to cause death; and if so, he would be guilty of murder. If the jury thought it was not the prisoner's intention to inflict such injury as would, in the ordinary course of nature, be sufficient to cause death, they would find him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Disease of the spleen was common among the natives of this country, and it was also a point for the jury to consider whether the spleen of the deceased woman was in such a diseased state as to break from a mere fall without any violence being used.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

John Priestley, a boy about nine years of age, said.—The prisoner is my father. He, my mother, and I lived at Secunderabad. One morning about five weeks ago, my father came home about 2 or 3 A.M. He was drunk. He first gave my mother a blow with his clenched fist on the cheek; she fell down, and he trampled upon her with both his feet. He struck her blows with his fist in her stomach, and pressed her throat when she cried out. He did this for four or five "ghuntas" (a "ghunta" is about 24 minutes.) My mother had said nothing to my father before he struck her. Sometimes he beat her and turned her out of the house. A boy made a report to the police. My mother was insensible when the police came to the house.

It appeared from further evidence that, on a police constable entering the prisoner's room, he found the woman lying on one side quite insensible and breathing heavily, while her mouth smelt of liquor. There were no marks of violence on her body. She was removed to hospital, where the prisoner went to see her about 8 A.M. He took her in his arms and asked her, in the presence of the hospital assistant, if he had beaten her. At first she only made a sound of "oo." When he repeated the question, she answered in Tamil "no." She was insensible all the time, though not completely so. The cause of death was found, on a *post mortem* examination, to be a rupture of the splenic vein. The boy, on being recalled, stated there was no light in the room when the assault took place.

Mr. Hart, in addressing the jury, asked them to acquit the prisoner if they did not find him guilty of murder; because, although the Advocate General said it was open to the jury to return a verdict of guilty on a minor charge, yet the committing magistrate had stated in his remarks that the prisoner was guilty of murder or nothing. The learned counsel suggested that when the prisoner assaulted his wife, she fell upon a box which injured her in the abdomen, and as she was in liquor, it was her own act which caused her death. If he gave her a push, and she, being in liquor and unable to preserve her equilibrium, fell upon the box, the prisoner was guilty only of a common assault. The lerned counsel cited the case of one Govinda, who had assaulted his wife and given her three or four blows in the face, which resulted in her death, and for which Mr. Mactier, Sessions Judge, found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. The case was heard on appeal before Mr. Justice Kemball and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Hurridas at the Appellate Court. The former Judge was for confirming the conviction of murder, while the latter was of opinion that the blows given by the prisoner with his open hand not being such as would, in the ordinary course of nature, cause death, the prisoner was guilty only of common assault. Owing to a difference of opinion between the Judges, the case was referred for the opinion of Mr. Justice Melvill, who agreed in his view of the law with Mr. Justice Nanabhai Hurridas. That case was similar to the present case as regarded the ill-treatment that was used; and the learned counsel asked the jury to return a verdict of guilty on the minor charge, recommending the prisoner to mercy.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty of murder, but found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His Lordship entirely concurred with the verdict, and sentenced the prisoner to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

LATER in the day, the following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

USING A BAD RUPEE AS GENUINE.

Atmaram Rama, a Hindoo religious mendicant, was charged with using a bad rupee as genuine, and having in his possession counterfeit rupees, knowing the same to be counterfeit. Mr. Hart, instructed by the acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was not defended.

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* See Schuyler's "Turkestan."

Mr. Hart briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. On the 18th February last, prisoner went to the shop of an old woman named Sagoonabae, a basket-maker, in Phool Gully, near the Jail Road, and showing her two small country rupees, asked her how much copper change he could get for them. She told him to go to a Bania's shop in the neighbourhood. At his request, she showed him a Bombay rupee and sounded it on the ground. He took it up, turned his back to her and pretended to be examining it, and then returned a bad rupee to her. She sounded it, and both by the ring and the appearance of the coin, she saw it was not her rupee. He asseverated that it was the coin he got from her. She showed it to a Bania, who said it was bad. Prisoner was then taken to a policeman, to whom the old woman handed the bad rupee given to her by the prisoner. The prisoner knocked the rupee out of the policeman's hand, giving him at the same time the good rupee he had received from the women, with the remark, "Here is the rupee I gave to the old woman." The policeman, however, found the bad rupee in the road. Prisoner was afterwards placed before Mr. Sweeney, police inspector, at the Oomercarry chowkey, and on the prisoner's person being searched, three other bad rupees were found concealed in his waist-cloth. All the four rupees were assayed at the Mint and found to be counterfeit. A man might, said the learned counsel, be innocently in possession of a bad rupee or even three or four bad rupees; but looking to the conduct of the prisoner, there could be no doubt that the prisoner knew the coins in his possession were bad.

The defence was that prisoner and his mother, who arrived lately in Bombay, sold a poney to a "brinjarra" (a travelling tradesman) for Rs. 10-8-0, and that the rupees found with the prisoner were part of the money paid by him. Two witnesses were called for the prisoner.

After his Lordship had summed up, the jury retired for consultation, and on their return into Court, the foreman stated they were divided in opinion, six being for a verdict of guilty (recommending the prisoner to mercy on account of his youth,) and three for an acquittal. His Lordship, concurring in the verdict of the six pronounced the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to a year's imprisonment.

The Sessions were at 6-15 P. M. adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 12th instant.

Resumed consideration of tenders for the supply of water to the shipping.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 11th April, reporting upon the condition of the steam water barges Bheestie and Paneewalla. He considers that an expenditure of Rs 8,000 would place them both in good working order for three years or more, and he reports that the working expenses of the barges for the last three years added to the cost of water, wharfage fees and a fair allowance for depreciation average Rs. 29,514 which, divided by the quantity of water sold, gives Re. 1-9 per ton.

He therefore recommends that the barges be put in order by the Trustees and the water supplied departmentally at the present rate until the cost of the barges is written off and thereafter at Re. 1¼ per ton, and that the supply be effected through the Traffic Department instead of through the Deputy Conservator. He suggests that while the second water boat is being repaired the Resident Transport Officer be asked to lend the Trustees the Government water boat until the monsoon.

Read also letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 12th April.

RESOLUTION.—The supply of water to the shipping should be made departmentally at the existing rate of Rs. 8 per 1,000 gallons.

The Chief Engineer's estimate of the cost of repairing the barges and providing a new boiler for the Paneewalla, Rs. 8,000, is sanctioned.

The management of the supply should continue in the Water Attendant's Department.

The Resident Transport Officer should be requested to lend to the Trustees the Government water boat for a few months.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 3rd April, recommending that Government be requested to vest in the Trustees the site of the piers at Elephanta adjacent to the Trustees' land, and space for berths at each side of them. The area required measures, he states, 7 acres.

RESOLUTION.—The necessary application should be made to Government.

Read Government Resolution No. 417, dated 26th March, forwarded by the Deputy Conservator for the information of the Trustees. It contains a letter from the Chamber of Commerce regarding the refusal of Government to place a steamer at the disposal of the port officers for the succour of vessels in distress off the port. The Chamber states that it considers it to be the duty of the Port Trustees to take every precaution to ensure the safety of vessels entering the port, and asks that the Government of India be requested to reconsider their resolution depriving the port of the services of the steamer Dagmar during the S. W. Monsoon.

RESOLUTION—The reply of the Government of India should be awaited.

Read report of Bunders' Committee, dated 1st March, directing that the Commissioner of Customs be asked to allow a gate to be made in place of one of the windows of the Import Warehouse facing Marine Street, and also to allow carts to enter the Customs Bunder by the Slip Gate and to leave by the Import Gate.

Read letter from the Commissioner of Customs, dated 27th March, granting the necessary permission on condition that the Trustees bear the cost of alterations.

Read memo. by Chief Engineer, dated 6th April, estimating the cost of making the necessary door and palisade at Rs. 300.

RESOLUTION.—The outlay of Rs. 300 is sanctioned to be charged to repairs.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th March, forwarding application from Mr. Khimjee Jewa that T iron and angle iron be considered as of the same description as hoop and bar iron for the purpose of levying wharfage fees, the fee on the latter sorts being 5 annas, and on all other descriptions 8 annas per ton. The Traffic Manager recommends that the application be granted.

Read minutes of members of Bunders' Committee supporting the recommendation.

RESOLUTION.—Angle and T iron should be charged wharfage at 5 annas per ton.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th April, asking sanction to the continuance for another 12 months of the charge of Rs. 40 a month for a clerk whose special work it is to look out for tenants for Port Trust property, and to help them to obtain the necessary building permits from the Municipality.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Statement of old Port Fund Account rendered by Accountant General, showing Rs. 39,531-15-9 to be at credit of the account.

Letter from the Secretary, dated 7th April, requesting that the amount be paid to the Trustees.

Report by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality, dated 21st March, on the complaint made by the Trustees with reference to the length of time Marine Street has been blocked up by the drainage works. The Deputy Executive Engineer hopes in a month to have so far completed the work as not to inconvenience the traffic to any appreciable extent.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 10TH APRIL.

19 Vessels piloted into Harbour.
19 ,, out of Do.
2 ,, transported.
1 ,, attended to.

SIR FREDERICK PAUL HAINES, K.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

COMPARED with his predecessor in the command of the armies in India, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir F. P. Haines must be looked upon as the special favourite of fortune in obtaining such a high office. Lord Napier's first commission was dated in December 1826, that of Sir F. P. Haines in June 1839. But though Lord Napier maintained his wonderful vigour to a ripe old age, the hard work demanded from a Commander-in-Chief in India generally can be better filled by a younger officer, provided that he has had sufficient experience in the field and on the staff. Sir F. Haines answers well these requirements. He was Military Secretary to a former Indian chief, Sir Hugh Gough, in the Sutlej campaigns of 1845, when, at the battle of Ferozeshah, he was severely wounded, and had a horse killed under him. In the same capacity he served under his old chief in the campaigns of 1848-49, and witnessed most of the fighting in that severe struggle of the Sikhs for independence. With the 21st Fusiliers he served through the Crimean war, taking part in the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. Since then he has held the command in the Madras Presidency and important offices in England, and wherever he has been, he has shown the true qualities of a soldier. In the London drawing-rooms he is as great a favourite as in his profession, and he promises to be one of the most popular Commanders-in-Chief of India, for he has already become a favourite with both officers and men, having shown that he has the true interests of both classes at heart.

"BUCK."

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

(*The World.*)

DIPLOMATISTS, all the world over, are the pets of society. They are sought after, flattered, and often not a little spoiled. A new Minister has no sooner been welcomed by the Sovereign than he is beset with letters and invitations innumerable. Beggars of all kinds swarm. Some ask for money; the majority solicit social favours. From the oldest ambassador to the youngest attaché, whether impetuous as Don Juan, or maturely instructive as Nestor, diplomats are privileged, and, when necessary, forgiven. The King can do no wrong, and his representatives share his immunity. The Minister represents his Sovereign; on the Secretary of Legation falls a shadow from the regal halo; and even on the attache a reflection from this shadow. Can such a homœopathic dose of royalty thus attaching to these persons produce an effect on susceptible society?

Notwithstanding, however, this divinity which does undoubtedly hedge its members, our own Diplomatic Service is on its trial. The late events in the East of Europe have shown us that the importance of this service never was greater than at present. Its efficiency may preserve peace—its unskilfulness may produce war. The late debate in the House of Commons, started by Mr. Trevelyan, hardly went skin-deep into the subject; but it tended to show that there exists a general uneasiness as to the working of our system.

What are the known facts as to the condition of our Diplomatic Service, and how far can its strength and its resources, either actively employed or held in reserve for special emergency, be approximately ascertained? We have on the active list six ambassadors, twenty-two envoys and ministers, and three charges d'affaires; there are twenty-two secretaries of embassy and legation, and a good show of second and third secretaries, attaches, and political agents. Our actual strength naturally lies in the classes superior to, and including, the secretaries of legation. Among the ambassadors Lord Lyons, Lord Odo Russell, and Sir Augustus Paget occupy the highest place in public opinion. Sir Andrew Buchanan, the veteran of the service, will probably shortly appear on the retired list. Of Lord A. Loftus and Sir H. Elliot there are various estimates, but certainly not that general meed of approbation which men in such a responsible position ought to have earned. Supposing that some sudden catastrophe were to deprive us of the services of these six ambassadors, could we at once replace them to the national satisfaction? Frankly we must answer in the negative. There are of course men of acknowledged ability among the envoys, ministers, and charges d'affairs. Mr. Morier at Lisbon, Sir E. Thornton at Washington, General Stanton at Munich, and Mr. Layard at Madrid are unquestionably able and experienced men, though the two last have not served their apprenticeship in the service. As to the other Ministers, no doubt there are many of them able worthily to represent our country, but not a few are more distinguished by urbanity than by proved talent, while some are destined never to serve in Europe, and others are too avowedly incompetent to be looked to as likely or able to fill any really important post. If we look lower again how many are there among the secretaries who have made a decided mark? Mr. Adams at Paris; Mr. Watson, who wrote a noticeable report on the United States; Mr. Plunkett, who wrote one on Japan; Mr. Grosvenor in China; and Mr. Baring, of Bulgarian notoriety, are, perhaps, the best known to the public, and there are several who bear a very promising name in the service, but this is not all that is wanted. What the country requires is not a list of men who may, or who may not, become first-class ministers and ambassadors, but a list, and a long one, of well-trained diplomatists, whose career has already marked them out as superior to the average run of their contemporaries.

It cannot be denied that there is a very strong feeling that our diplomatists have been overmatched. If this feeling had not existed, the sentimental meetings of last autumn would either never have taken place, or would have fallen flat on an unsympathetic country. It would have been assumed that the atrocities were as well known, as much deplored, and as sure to be protested against, by our own representatives as by sensational pamphleteers or "spouters" in St. James's Hall. The country would also in this case have been spared the publication of such despatches as we have lately seen, in which it fell to the lot of our Foreign Secretary to foresee the possibility of his country being placed "in a most humiliating position." Shades of Pitt, Canning, and Palmerston, can England have fallen so low that we quietly contemplate such a contingency? And we have arrived at our present position because our representatives either neglected their duties, or ceased to inspire the country with confidence. They made mistakes, or were believed likely to make them—the result being an unprecedented anxiety as to foreign affairs, a hysterical upheaval of public sentiment, and a consequent weakening of the power of the Executive. If Sir Henry Elliot had been efficient, or even if inefficient, if he had been believed in, Lord Derby and the nation would have backed up his action, whatever it might have been.

Turning to our reserves of diplomatic ability, we find that we have some twenty-four distinguished public servants, in receipt of pensions accorded for representing their country abroad, and varying from 1,786*l* to 300*l*. per annum. If we analyse this list we meet well-known and well-honoured names, prominent among them being those of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord Cowley, Lord Bloomfield, Sir James Hudson, and Lord Napier and Ettrick. But the clock has kept on its equal pace since these men were in harness; the dates when they entered active life show but too clearly that their work, except indeed in the case of Lord Napier, is nearly over. Now and again one or the other, like Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, may issue from his fireside a letter which—prominently inserted, as it merits, in the daily papers—reminds us, by its ripened goodness, of a fine old vintage wine. But can the country count again on their active assistance in case of need? One after a varied career, finds himself domiciled as President of the Royal Geographical Society; another has tried and found deceptive the chairmanship of public companies. That the country is without efficient diplomatists in reserve is a point which has received lately practical demonstration. When circumstances rendered it necessary for Sir Henry Elliot to be supported at the Constantinople Conference, was there one of our old diplomatists who was marked out as suitable by public opinion or selected by the Government? The appointment of Lord Salisbury was universally approved; but that very approval was a direct censure on our regular diplomatic body. The Foreign Office list knew not his name. To fill the post he had to leave the administration of India at a most critical time to others hands—already over worked. Our Cabinet had to be weakened, our Indian and—by the pressure on Lord Carnarvon—our Colonial Administration more on less jeopardised, and, worse still, the most important interests of the nation had to be confided to one unfitted by previous experience to take charge of them. We appear to have come fairly well out of this scramble—England generally does in similar cases; but can we suppose that Lord Salisbury and his wife were a fair match in such a contest for General Ignatieff and his? The Government, it must be allowed, had but a limited option. It was out of the question to move Lord Lyons, Lord Odo Russell, or Sir A. Buchanan from Paris, Berlin, or Vienna respectively, where their services might be most imperatively wanted. There was not even (except Lord Malmesbury and Lord Derby) a former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Conservative politics who could be suggested for the appointment. But a service which was forced to see an outsider thus, with general approbation, assume a post most essentially belonging to it, must be confessed to have been tried and found wanting.

It is no insult to the service to say that the system on which it is based is not calculated to attract the highest talent in sufficient quantity; it would be a miracle if the result were different. We may look in it in vain for many men who would rank with the Vaughans, the Stanleys, the Liddons of the Church, or the Cairnses, the Coleridges, the Cottons of the Bar. But the comparison is not a fair one. We have over 12,000 beneficed priests out of whom to select our twenty-six bishops and two archbishops. Our generals rise from among over 7,000 commissioned officers. Our judges and our leading counsel force their way to pre-eminence from a Bar numbering thousands; while our ambassadors and ministers are almost exclusively selected from a body not exceeding a hundred in number. It is the system which is faulty. And what is the remedy? Space prevents our entering at present into this question. The ill once recognised, a cure will surely be found. But we may say it certainly will not consist of Mr. Trevelyan's panacea of competitive examinations. We have expressed our opinion on this subject previously. The system, no doubt, works admirably in some cases, but in this one it would fail egregiously. Ask any one who knows India and knows European society whether he would like to see England represented abroad by any twenty-eight of the competitionwallahs. When Mr. Lowe deserts his hobby, the boldest should hesitate to ride it further.

QUARTERING THE ROYAL ARMS.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

IT might well be imagined, by any one who had given no particular heed to the matter that, outside the limits of the royal family at home and the kingly or princely houses abroad with which it has become allied by marriage, legitimate descent from the Sovereigns of England was a very rare distinction indeed. But everybody who has paid even passing attention to genealogical questions is aware that it is in fact, exceedingly common, and that the persons of all ranks and conditions of life who share in it are to be reckoned by thousands rather than by hundreds. As Mr. Long says in his well-known work on "Royal Descents"—a leading authority on the subject—"when once you are enabled to place your client in a current of decent blood, you are certain (by a slight Hibernicism) to carry him up to some one of the three great fountains of honour, Edward III; Edward I; or Henry III.; and in families of good or even partially good descent the deducing of a husband and wife from all the children of Edward III. and all the children of Edward I. has been successfully established by perseverance and research." Still although mere royal descents are thus numerous, only a minority of them are of the kind which convey a title to quarter the royal arms. All the males and females of a family have a right to bear the paternal coat of their ancestors. But the paternal coat of one family can be added to the paternal coat of another family only when the ancestress bearing it was an heiress or a co-heiress of some male of the family originally entitled to it. And heiresses or co-heiresses cannot exist unless there are no males of the generation to which they belong, and neither males nor females nor the descendants of males of that or any subsequent generation in the same line. But even the more select class of royal descents are very plentiful, and the right to quarter the royal arms is participated in by what may be called, with little or no exaggeration, a vast and heterogeneous multitude. Sir Bernard Burke enumerates over sixty members of the peerage who have it, and they with their various relations, lineal and collateral, would of themselves make a formidable array. But it also belongs to a great many families which are not noble in every grade of society, down to those in the humblest circumstances. Yet from the number of those descendants from our old stock of kings who are privileged by inheritance to quarter their arms one very singular exception is to be made—namely, the present royal family. The descent of the House of Brunswick from the Plantagenets through the Tudors and the Stuarts, derives from the Electress Sophia, mother of George I., and daughter of Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I., and neither of these princesses was either an heiress or a co-heiress. The brother of Princess Elizabeth was Charles I., and when his last male descendant, Cardinal York died, the representation of his line passed to the descendants of the Princess Henrietta, daughter of Charles I., and first wife of Philip, Duke of Orleans. Her senior co-heiress is the Archduchess Maria Theresa, niece and heiress of the late Duke of Modena and wife of Louis, Prince of Bavaria. Moreover, even if the Princess Elizabeth had been an heiress or a co-heiress, she could not have transmitted the right to quarter the Royal arms through the Princess Sophia. Her son, Charles Lewis, the Elector Palatine, brother of the Princess Sophia, left a daughter and heiress, who was the second wife of Philip, Duke of Orleans, and his heir and representative by her in the seventh generation is the Comte de Paris. All the descendants of Philip, Duke of Orleans, by both his wives, therefore, must die out before the right to quarter the arms of the Plantagenets can devolve by inheritance upon their successors of the reigning House of England, which, however as it is in possession of the oyster, may view with complacency the claims of others to the shells.

The royal descents which carry the right to quarter the royal arms, many and various as they are, proceed from only six principal stems, although the quarterings are those of nine branches of the Plantagenet tree. The descendants of Elizabeth of York and of George, Duke of Clarence, the daughter and brother of Edward IV., quarter not only their arms, but those also of Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, and Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, the second and fourth sons of Edward III. Again, the descendants of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, the third son of Edward III., quarter as well the arms of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the second son of Henry III. The three other descents with quarterings are those from Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the fifth son of Edward III., Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, the second son, and Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, the sixth son of Edward I. These several coats are distinguished by differences which it is needless to specify, but which are of great moment in the art and mystery of blazonry. Of the above personages the senior co-representatives are—of Elizabeth of York, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, Princess of Bavaria; of George, Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Loudoun; of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain; of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, Lord Stafford; of Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, Lord Stourton; and of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, Princess of Bavaria. It is to be observed that one line of Royal descent is rigidly excluded by Mr. Long. The Beauforts, the children of John of Gaunt and his third wife, Catherine Swinford, were born out of wedlock, although they were afterwards legitimated by Act of Parliament. They bore the arms of their father within a "bordure gobony;" and Mr. Long contends that there is no doubt as to what the "bordure gobony" meant. Apropos of the Beauforts, we may notice how comparatively few of the peerage quarter, or rather bear the royal arms by reason of bastard descent. The illegitimate descendants of the illegitimate Beauforts, Dukes of Somerset, are the Somersets, Dukes of Beaufort. The Dukes of Buccleuch, Richmond and Gordon, St. Albans, and Grafton, and Lord Southampton are the illegitimate descendants of Charles II., and the Earl of Munster is the illegitimate descendant of William IV.—seven in all with the "baton sinister" against sixty odd without it.

Sir Bernard Burke's "List of Peers and Peeresses in their own right who are entitled to quarter the Royal Arms of Plantagenet" does not in some instances quite agree with that which is either explicitly or implicitly given by Mr. Long. Sir Bernard Burke includes the Earls of Abingdon, Granville and Stamford and Warrington, who are not named by Mr. Long, and excludes the Earl of Essex and Lord Manners, who are both mentioned by him. For the rest, Sir Bernard Burke and Mr. Long are at one. The Dukes of Athole, Bedford, Buckingham and Chandos, Northumberland, and Sutherland, the Earls Brownlow, Dunmore, Ellesmere, Loudoun, and Jersey, Lord Edgerton of Tatton, and Baroness Nairne (Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne) quarter the arms of Elizabeth of York, and the Marquis of Waterford and the Earl of Huntingdon quarter the arms of George, Duke of Clarence. Lord Herries is the only Peer who quarters the arms of John of Gaunt, and consequently of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. The arms of Thomas of Woodstock are quartered by Marquis Townshend, Earl Ferrers, Viscount Hereford, Lords Hatherton and Tynham, and Baronesses Berners and Burdett-Cotts. The arms of Thomas of Brotherton are quartered by the Dukes of Norfolk, Manchester, and Richmond and Gordon, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earls of Berkeley, Carlisle, Devon, Effingham, Somers, Spencer, and Suffolk and Berkshire, and Lords Arundell of Wardour, Braybroke, Clifford, Dorchester, Eliot, Howard de Walden, Howard of Glossop, Lanerton, Petre, Stourton, and Suffield, and the arms of Edmund of Woodstock are quartered by the Duke of Rutland, the Earls of Abingdon, Bradford, Essex, Howth, and Tankerville, Viscounts Falkland and Gage, and Lords De Ros, Lyttelton, Manners, Scarsdale, Vaux, and Wentworth. Several of these families are entitled to quarter many of these arms through different and distinct descents. But we have ranged them under the best of these—that is, under the one by which they are most nearly connected with their Plantagenet ancestors.

These descendants of the Plantagenets are all of them of more or less eminent position. But among those who are mentioned by Mr. Long there are some whose rank and fortune are very dissimilar from theirs. Descended from and quartering the arms of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, by the second marriage of his daughter and heiress Anne Plantagenet with William Bouchier, Earl of Ewe, are John Penny, the only surviving son of Stephen James Penny (late sexton of St. George's Hanover-square) who in 1845 was apprenticed to Mr. Watson, saddler, of Windmill-street, Haymarket; and his uncles, William John Penny, foreman to Messrs Baker, upholsterers, of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and Thomas Penny shoemaker at Brompton. Sir John Bouchier, a younger son of the Earl of Ewe, married the heiress of Sir Richard Berners, and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Berners. His great granddaughter and heiress married Edmund Knyvet, serjeant porter, to Henry VIII. In the sixth generation from him the male line of the Knyvetts became extinct, and the barony of Berners fell into abeyance between the two daughters and co-heiresses, Elizabeth and Lucy, of John Knyvett, of Norwich. Baroness Berners descends from the marriage of the elder co-heiress with Henry Wilson of Didlington, and the Pennys descend from the second marriage of the younger co-heiress with John Field, carpenter, of Reading. Among the descendants of Edmund Woodstock, Earl of Kent, entitled to quarter his arms are Joseph Smart, butcher, of Hales Owen, and George Wilmot, the keeper of the turnpike-gate at Cooper's Bank, near Dudley. They are among the co-heirs of Frances, eventually heiress of Ferdinando Lord Dudley, the wife of Walter Woodcock, whose first and second daughters and co-heiresses were respectively the mothers of Joseph Smart and George Wilmot. They are thus co-heirs of the old barony of Dudley, created by writ in the reign of Edward II. Their royal descent and quarterings they derive direct through the Wards, the Suttons, the Tiptofts, the Charletons, and the Hollands from Joan Plantagenet, the "Fair Maid of Kent."

THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

(*The World.*)

THEIR TASTES.

ARE we gradually realising in these latter times that innocence which is fabled to have existed on earth when Saturn was king? When the pastimes of childhood are the pleasures of maturity, when the same simple enjoyments which fascinate the child delight the full-grown man or woman, when the literature and recreations of the nursery are transferred to the drawing-room and the drum, who shall say that the last quarter of this century has not brought us a perceptible stage nearer to the millennium as depicted in the old masters? Just a year ago Mr. Disraeli incurred the scathing ridicule of Mr. Lowe for citing the text of a schoolgirl's geography manual as a justification of the Royal Titles Bill. But the Prime Minister only showed that he accurately understood one aspect of the spirit of the age, and that he had duly noted the puerile proclivities of the generation. The tastes of the 'aristocracy' as displayed in their amusements and as copied by the vulgar, touch the two extremes of infantine impulse and *rococo* artificialism. The range from the passion for *Alice in Wonderland*, charades, acrostics, and other diversions traditionally sacred to childhood, to a frenzy for antique china, high art, and the music of the future. If illustrious personages were to beguile *ennui* between the courses at dinner by a game of cat's-cradle, nothing can be more certain than that the example would be immediately followed by society at large, and that the production of a piece of string or ribbon for the purposes of the pastime would be as inevitable as the succession of fish to soup. The object and the habit of the present day appear to be, on the one hand, to teach mere children to display the airs of adults, and unhappily, if they are girls, the feverish coquetries of their mothers; on the other, to instil a taste in the breasts of those who have come to years of discretion for the recreations and exercises of infancy. It is altogether a healthy sign that a pantomime in which all the performers are children should be the most popular entertainment of the day? Does the excessive juvenility, which is a matter of fashionable affectation, indicate a return to the Saturnian *regimé*; or is it anything more than a manifestation of that restless craving after novelty which impels some members of society to worship Wagner, and others to make for themselves idols of old Bristol ware?

To such tastes and tendencies as these it is unnecessary to take exception on purely ethical grounds. In themselves they are harmless, whatever may be said of the spirit at which they hint. It is different with other occupations which engage the leisure hours—that is, in some cases the whole life—of our modern 'aristocracy.' The diversions of small boys and girls, symphonies whether of sound or colour, the adoration of *bric-a-brac*, may be decorous and educated, but are insipid. Something else is required to give a flavour to existence; something more stirring to generate that excitement which is the only relief for boredom. The two great banes of society in the present day are—excessive opulence and excessive leisure. Of these things, scandals, and usages leading to scandal, are always the natural offspring. The familiar line in Dr. Watts's hymn conveys a profound social truth, of which the 'mischief' daily wrought on every side is an enduring demonstration. M. Esquiros, commenting on the crowded state of business in the court of Sir Cresswell Creswell, coinciding as it did with a peculiarly wet and gloomy season, naively attributed it to the weather. Absinthe is found useful as an antidote to boredom, and an infallible specific for lunacy and death in France. As yet this drug is not acclimatised in England; and it may be that chloral and other stimulants will long enable us to dispense with it. But the sources of excitement are not confined to the drinking of stimulants, nor to expedients of so pronounced a character that they subject those who adopt them to the jurisdiction of the Probate and Divorce division of the High Court of Jusitce. The social functions of men and women are almost as confused in the present day as the demarcating lines of classes? Is woman the object of chivalrous devotion and of knightly *devoir*? Is she a perfect creature nobly planned, to exalt men by her presence out of their petty cares and sordid strifes; or is she for the most part an undeveloped man, aping the ways of men, burlesquing and exaggerating many of their follies and some of their vices, the possible rival of men—as in professional careers, so in the purely social departments of life? The relations between the sexes which have been discovered for the special benefit of the 'aristocracy' have doubtless much of the excitement of novelty, but are purchased at a serious risk. Without entering an undiscriminating protest against the ubiquity of the 'monstrous regiment of women,' we may be permitted to doubt whether it would not be well that their masculine mimicries should end in the hunting-field and at the covert-side. The lengths to which feminine gambling is now carried are not merely without precedent, but full of peril. Mothers, wives, and unmarried daughters no longer play for love, any more than they confine their speculations on the races of the year to the wares of Houbigant or the perfumes of Rimmel. Matrons and virgins observe the 'rigour of the game' as severely as Mrs. Battle herself, and venture stakes which would have sent Mrs Battle into a fit. 'Aristocratic' scandals, whether connected with the card-table or the marriage-bed have been common enough of late. One refinement of novelty was alone to be elaborated—that the heroine in the former of these should be a lady of rank. *Notum furens quid femina possit*: the stimulus of impecuniosity, the want of pocket-money, may urge to strange actions as well as the passion of love; the ace of trumps may be found to lie elsewhere than in the sleeve of a gentleman's dress coat; and other signatures than those penned by male hands may find their way to oblong pieces of blue paper.

The influences of the changed conditions on which the men and women of the British aristocracy now meet each other are naturally seen in their conversation and mutual compartment. Polite conversation is not an English art. Fluent talkers in monologue are not uncommon, as their victims know; and it is surprising upon what achievements or boredom the fabric of a reputation for humour may be reared. In one or two old established Whig houses of high consideration there may be heard conversation as admirable in its way as can be met with in Parisian *salons*. Animated without being frivolous, and instructive without being dull, to listen to talk of this kind is a little education. No pert or prosy chatterer attempts to monopolise the prattle; the ball is thrown swiftly from hand to hand; all contribute their share to the agreeable whole. But the great nobles who are able and who study to preserve a high, yet most unpedantic, standard of genuine conversation may be counted on the fingers of one hand; and the conversation which abounds in the drawing rooms of the aristocracy is a tissue of insipidities spiced by scandal, of commonplaces, flavoured by slang, of ineptitudes relieved by allusions. In proportion as women have grown to adopt a knowing *brusquerie*, and a feeble insolence of satire in their love towards men, they have been repaid in the debased coin of contemptuous effusiveness or impertinent *argot*. If this compound of things were confined to the 'aristocracy,' no great harm perhaps could come. Our moderns, and for the most part mushroom, patricians may possibly conceal a profound reverence for feminine ideals under the cover of much oral bluntness, and perhaps patrician slang is not the most offensive phase of vulgarity in high life. But what is the effect of the aristocratic example in less lofty latitudes? How do the sons and daughters of the upper middle classes comport themselves to each other, and on the strength of what a model! What is in the atmosphere of society soon makes its way into the atmosphere of literature. The fashionable fictions of the day no longer exhale the oppressive and unnatural perfume of *millefleurs*—the fashionable odour which commended itself to Mrs. Wititterly. They positively reek of vulgarity. The best characters in the best novel are never free from a touch of exaggeration; and thus it is that the young ladies and young gentlemen of the 'aristocracy' in the nineteenth century will go down to posterity as counterfeit presentments of burlesque actresses and music-hall snobs.

Burlesque indeed, as it is witnessed on the modern stage, is an important element in the education of the aristocracy. It is that kind of theatrical entertainment which is most generally, genuinely, and unaffectedly enjoyed by them. The drama just now is in high favour, but burlesque imparts a peculiar and incomparable relish of its own. Shakespeare is witnessed because Shakespearian performances have become fashionable and cannot be avoided. Modern dramas, with telling situations, and full of strong human interest are languidly sat through, and the pathetic scenes are relieved by a perpetual murmur of fashionable chatter in the stalls, or the ebullition of a distinct titter from the boxes. Dramas of society, flavoured with that antithetical *persiflage* and word-play which aristocratic audiences pique their intelligence upon thinking is epigram, move a something more of genuine delight, and are decidedly in vogue. But the British aristocracy never enjoys itself so heartily and honestly as over a burlesque. Are, then, it may be asked, stupidity and ignorance among the aristocratic idiosyncrasies of the age? The modern aristocrat is generally ignorant, but usually quite the reverse of stupid. On the contrary, he displays an astonishing quickness in getting up questions, an immense capacity for concealing his unfamiliarity with the topics of the time, dexterity and skill as well as self-reliance, vigilance, sharpness, *aplomb*. Moreover, there are representatives of the aristocracy who, not content with patronising literature in the persons of others, cultivate it in themselves. There is something both of pathos and humour in the efforts of fine ladies and gentlemen who apply their energies to these subjects,—in the crude philosophy which their reflections contain, the half lights which do not illuminate but distort the view, the *naive* air of triumph with which some exploded doctrine or threadbare maxim is dragged forth, as it were the sudden revelation of an inspired and original genius. But, with certain noticeable exceptions, the literary aspirations and essays of the aristocracy are a mistake. If our aristocrats are to be seen at their best, they must be regarded as exemplars of manners, morals, social breeding, and taste.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
  Nizam's State Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  Khamgaum State Railway.
  Amraotee State Railway.
  Wurdah State Railway.
  Holkar State Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
  Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways:—
    Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
    Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
  Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from	Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters	,, 800 to ,, 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches	,, 400 to ,, 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers	,, 550 to ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	,, 1,000	,, 36 16 0	,, 84 1 0
40	,, 1,000	,, 47 5 0	,, 90 9 0
50	,, 1,000	,, 65 15 0	,, 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.
Lord Henry V. Cholmondeley
William Emmens, Esq.
John R. Engledue, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Col. H. T. Leslie Higginson.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
W. F. Skene, Esq., LL.D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Vicomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policy holders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering the Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.—BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. Sold in tins 1s. and Bottles, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach Giddiness, Dizziness sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness, as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In bottles, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N. B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

KIRBY'S UNOXIDISED PHOSPHORUS PILLS.

THE BEST TONIC FOR CONVALESCENTS, AND FOR ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Kirby's Compound Phosphorus Pills

Contain Luminous Phosphorus and Iron (Chemical Food) with Quinine and Nux Vomica.

These Pills rapidly RESTORE NERVE POWER, they CURE Neuralgia, Epilepsy Melancholia, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, induced by OVERWORK, excessive anxiety and worry the depressing influences of climate, &c.

Kirby & Co.'s Pure Phosphorus Pills

Contain the usual dose of Luminous Phosphorus, and may be taken in place of the above when quinine or Iron is not desired.

Sold in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—H. AND T. KIRBY & Co.,
14, NEWMAN STREET, LONDON, W.

AGENTS FOR INDIA:—
Bombay: MADON and Co.
Allahabad: LYELL and Co.
Lucknow: SINCLAIR and Co.

Messrs. KIRBY and Co. forward a 10s Bottle to any Post Town in India, carriage free, on receipt of P. O. Order for 10s 6d.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

At the Great Centennial Exhibition the DIPLOMA and FIRST PRIZE were awarded for this Oil, which had previously obtained the only FIRST PRIZES at TWELVE International Exhibitions in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Moscow, &c., &c.

"Moller's Cod Liver Oil" is the ONLY ONE that has received such unparalleled distinction, but especial significance attaches to the award of the Philadelphia Exhibition, in that, "Moller's Cod Liver Oil" has surpassed the New oundland Oils EVEN in their own country, and thus conclusively proved its superiority over all others, whether pale or brown.

From an overwhelming mass of Testimonials from medical authorities of the highest rank, some of the latest are:—

THOMAS WM. S LOCKE, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., Surgeon West Suffolk Militia, Admiralty Surgeon, and Medical Superintendent of the Home for Sick Children

"It is with great pleasure that I can bear testimony to the purity of MR. MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil, which I have now used for some three years, both in private practice and at the home for Sick Children, Coatham. In comparing the oil supplied by MR. MOLLER with that used previously I cannot but be struck with the few cases in which the stomach refuses to tolerate the oil, a great desideratum in an institution where so many cases of scrofula are admitted. I can confidently recommend MR. MOLLER'S Oil to the public as of exceptional purity, and of great dietetic value."

Suffolk House, Coatham, April 10th, 1876.

W. DOMETT STONE, Esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons Physician to the Finsbury, and to the Western and General Dispensaries: Editor of the half-yearly Abstract of the Medical Sciences; Author of "An Epitome of Therapeutics," &c.

19, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W.,
17th November, 1876.

"MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL is, in my opinion, unquestionably the best immeasurably superior to the Brown Oil—more palatable, and far more efficacious."

Sold in capsuled bottles at the Godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and by all Chemists and Druggists. Ask for Moller's.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8796.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2130 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 24th April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 20to May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,063 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain JAMES SHAW, will sail on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,054 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 19th May,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,190 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June,
and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,060 Tons register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to
KING, KING & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc. will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 10th April 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,
2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,
TO SAIL ABOUT 15th MAY.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience, offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ	" 350

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S.S. CALIPSO,	2,900	200	L. Serra	on the 30th April 1877.
S.S. SATURNO	3,808	400	A. Leon	on the 8th May 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	3,808	400	C. Lazarich	on the 10th May 1877.
S.S. MEMFI	2,680	250		on the 20th May 1877.
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250	on or about	the 30th May 1877.

The SATURNO and ETTORE are large Passenger Steamers, with superior First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 12th April 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
S. MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd Apr.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
— THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 30th April 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt, 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G. N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SAILING ABOUT 15th MAY 1877.

THE splendid iron Ship DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, 1,702 Tons, classed 100 A. at Lloyd's, built expressly for the Australian Trade, is fitted up with every comfort and convenience, and offers a favourable opportunity for Saloon Passengers who prefer the Passage by the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to Captain KIDD, or to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents.

S. S. MEDIATOR FROM CALCUTTA.—CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of this Steamer, and are REQUESTED to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS to us for signature, and to SEND OFF BOATS forthwith to receive their respective GOODS as they come to hand.

Captain Hannay will not be accountable for the condition of any package after it leaves the steamer's Deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have CANCELLED all the POWERS OF ATTORNEY granted by me separately to Mr. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE and SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE.

COWASJEE EDULJEE.

Colombo, 15th March 1877.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Most comfortable PHAETONS at Rs. 35 and non-surpassable TONGAS at Rs. 20, can be had at a moment's notice from

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages.

Main Street, Poona, 1st March 1877.

NOTICE.—THE MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT will be TRANSFERRED from the Accountant General's Office in the Secretariat to the Paper Currency Office in Rampart Row from MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, inclusive

Applicants for Money Orders should turn to the right hand, after entering the Currency Office, the Money Order Counter will then be facing them.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Accountant General.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.—The WIFE of A COUNTRY RECTOR in the SOUTH-WEST of ENGLAND, wishes to TAKE CHARGE of, and EDUCATE, with competent assistance, CHILDREN of PARENTS in INDIA, not more than six in number. Every home comfort and care. House with extensive grounds, soil gravel, climate mild, but very healthy. Highest references. Terms from 90 to 100 guineas per annum, according to age: no extras, except medical attendance, if required. Address, prepaid, THE RECTOR, Lydeard St. Lawrence, near Taunton, England.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL,
LOVE LANE, BYCULLA.
VISITOR.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE have much pleasure in announcing that the SCHOOL is now in THOROUGH WORKING ORDER, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. A. CLARKE HOUSTON, by whom Boarders (*Boys and Girls*) are received, and from whom Prospectuses may be obtained.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

PRICES and PARTICULARS of TEA MACHINERY, with the requisite Steam or Water Power Machinery for working the same, supplied on application.

IRRIGATION.

The COAL SAVING COMPOUND STEAM PUMP, with or without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of Fuel required to work it. Address FIELD, FIELD and COTTON, Consulting Engineers, Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, London, W. C.

TEA DEPOT.

32 Meadow Street, Fort.

A. S. REUBEN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON and Co., Tea Merchants) begs to announce that he has OPENED the above establishment for the sale of Kangra Valley, Neilgherry, and China Teas, Real Mocha Coffee, Shahjeehanpur Sugar in bags of 10 lbs. each, best Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Pondicherry and Manilla Cigars and Cheroots, China Curios and ware, Lady's and Gentleman's best Morocco Leather and Canvas Courier Bags, Price's Spurm Candles nett 1 lb. Bundle, best Scented Soap, &c., and respectfully invites the attention of the public to their superior quality and moderate price.

Out-station orders accompanied with Remittances or References shall be promptly attended to.

A. S. REUBEN.

STATIONERY.

FOR COMMERCIAL OR PRIVATE USE.

BARONIAL NOTE PAPER,
BY DOBBS, KIDD, & CO.;
THE BEST AND MOST SUBSTANTIAL PAPER KNOWN.

Paper per 5 quire packet.		Sizes.	Envelopes, Square, per 100.
Rs. 2 12	"Large Octavo"	8 by 5 in.	Rs. 2 8
" 2 8	"Post Octavo"	7 " 4½ "	" 2 0
" 2 0	"Albert"	6½ " 3¾ "	" 1 12
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WITH MOURNING BORDER.			
" 2 8	"Post Octavo"	any border	" 2 8
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IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE NOTE PAPER.

By De La Rue.

A paper of excellent quality and pleasant surface.

Paper per 5 quire packet.		Sizes.	Envelopes. Square, per 100.
Rs. 2 12	"Large Octavo"	8 by 5 in.	Rs. 2 4
" 2 4	"Small Octavo"	7 " 4½	" 2 0

	Rs.	
Superfine Thick Blue Laid Note Paper, Hand-made Albert Size, per box of 5 quires	2	8
Envelopes to match, *square*, per 100	2	4
Ditto Ditto large 8vo. per box of 5 quires	3	0
Envelopes to match, per 100	3	0
De La Rue's Superfine Thick Ivory Creamlaid Letter Paper, Small Quarto, 5 quire packet	3	4
Envelopes to Match, *long shape to take the sheet folded in three* per 100	2	8

DOBBS, KIDD'S OVERLAND BANK POST.

CREAM, VIOLET, BLUE CHAMOIS or ROSE lined Note Paper, 5 quire packet and 100 Envelopes .... Rs. 2 12

WITH MOURNING BORDER.

Cream lined only, any Border..5 quire packet... " 4 12

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER.

To fold once with the Square Envelope.
A Sheet and Envelope Weighing under half-a-tolah.

Mourning......Rs. 3 8 {5 Quires Paper, 100 Envelopes, {Plain Rs. 2 8

WHATMAN'S SUPERIOR HAND-MADE NOTE PAPERS.

Thin Tough Texture.

Large Blue Laid Post or large Blue Wove Post :
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes........Rs. 4 12

Blue Laid Bank Post or Cream Wove Bank Post :
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes........Rs. 4 12

Blue Wove Bank Post, large Quarto, Letter size :
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes........Rs. 7 4

Large Cream Laid Post :
A machine-made Paper, Smooth Surface, for Ordinary use,
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes........Rs. 2 11

De La Rue's Cream Laid Satin Note, Small Octavo :
5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes........Rs. 2 4

INKSTANDS, PENS AND PENHOLDERS, BLOTTING PAPERS, BLOTTING BOOKS, BLOTTING PADS, STATIONERY CASES, DATE CASES.

Foolscap Paper and Envelopes, Ruled Foolscap, Ledgers, Account, and Memo. Books.

OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFTERNOON CONCERT,
TOWN HALL.

A CONCERT will be given in the Town Hall THIS AFTERNOON, the 19th instant, at 5½ P. M., on behalf of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE. Tickets may be had of Messrs. D S. KEMP & Co. Price Rs. 2 each.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 21st APRIL.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION !

ARTHUR SULLIVAN'S
DRAMATIC CANTATA,
TRIAL BY JURY,
WITH
FULL CHORUS,
BY
GENTLEMAN AMATEURS.

SEE FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. ITALIA, Capt. Js. Donaldson, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May. She will be followed by the—

S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,
2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ITALIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Captain Crocco, arrived in Harbour on the 18th instant, are hereby REQUESTED to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All Claims for Short Delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

NOTICE.—A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be held in the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 20th April 1877, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. C. WATT, Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 10th April 1877.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines for four months, from 1st June. For full particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from 1st May 1877. As for Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1876.
2. To elect a Director in place of the Director retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To pass a Resolution confirming the appointment of Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, who was elected by the Board to fill up a vacancy in their number.
4. To elect two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, MARINE ENGINEER. Apply to the Undersigned. J. A. SHEPHERD. Graham's Buildings, 18th April 1877.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH BULL MASTIFF, (DOG,) 18 months old. Apply at APOLLO BUNDER.

MATHERAN—CLARENDON HOTEL by DeSOUZA, the first settler. Good position and careful attendance.

WANTED, A BRACE OF PISTOLS in case, with Apparatus complete. Apply to "X," care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, at reduced Rents, Quarters in Albion Place, Byculla. On Basement, Rs. 25; First Floor, Rs. 30; Top Floor, Rs. 35. Apply to the SECRETARY on the premises

WANTED.

WANTED, a HEAD MASTER for the CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL. For particulars apply to the

Rev. W. MAULE,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

MACHINERY.—Now on view the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Makers Messrs. Robey and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England consisting of—

PORTABLE ENGINES,
PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FIXED ENGINES,
VERTICAL ENGINES
THRASHING MACHINES, &c,

An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. Robey and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may by obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.

WALLACE & Co.

FINE ART GALLERY.

LOUIS FRANK,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

INVITES INSPECTION of his ORIGINAL DRAWINGS in OILS and WATER COLOURS, viz. of—

MATHERAN—Chowk Point.
Ditto Chowk Plateau.
Ditto Ponsonby's Spring.
Ditto Garbut Point.
Ditto Below the Bund.
MAHABLESHWUR—Dhobies Glen.
Ditto Arthur's Seat.
Ditto Yenna Falls.
BOMBAY and neighbourhood.

Vehar Lake, Morning Scene, Colaba, Malabar Point, Pilot Bunder, Moody Bay, Peer Pow, Worlee, &c., &c.

Also, views in Cashmere, Indore, Mussoorie, Chuckrata, &c., &c.

N. B.—Pictures Framed and Mounted after the latest designs.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and in the MATTER of the ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY, Liquidator of the said Company. } ....Petitioner.

In pursuance of an Order made on the 8th day of March 1877, by the said High Court, the CREDITORS residing in India of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 30th day of April 1877, to send their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the Names and Addresses of their Attorneys (or Vakeels) if any to WILLIAM MORISON MACAULAY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Attorneys or Vakeels to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such Debts are proved.

TUESDAY, the first day of May 1877, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Registered Office of the said Company, at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, aforesaid, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated at Bombay this 26th day of March 1877.

W. M. MACAULAY,
Liquidator.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for the Liquidator.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash	Rs. 6	0
Do. Pints, do.	" 4	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	" 1 0	POTASH WATER	" 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	" 1 0	LITHIA WATER	" 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	" 1 0	VICHY WATER	" 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WOULD request attention to their large Stock of SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING MATERIALS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, &c, &c., of the very best quality and finish :—

	Rs.	a.
THEODOLITES, by Elliott, and Troughton and Simms, 5 and 6 inch transit and 6 inch Everest patterns, with stands complete, Rs. 525, 625, and	600	0
DUMPY LEVELS, by Troughton and Simms, 10 and 14 inch, with Silver Ring Compass, at Rs. 285 and	310	0
"Y" LEVEL, 12 inch, with Silver Ring Compass, by Troughton and Simms	250	0
LEVELLING STAVES, Sopwith's 14 feet telescopic, by Troughton and Simms, with painted scale, each Rs. 50. Paper Scales for ditto, per set with feet marked in red	4	8
PRISMATIC COMPASSES, by Elliott, Adie, and Stanley, 3 inch to 4½ inch, with stands, at Rs. 90, 92, 115 and	130	0
STEWARD'S "MILITARY," ditto, without stand, in leather sling case	40	0
POCKET SEXTANT, with 3 inch Telescope, by Elliott	85	0
OPTICAL SQUARES, in Cases, by Elliott, at	18	0
CROSS STAFF HEAD, Circular Brass, with complete Circle on Silver, in Cases, by Stanley, with Staff, at	40	0
Ditto plain Octagonal, with iron-shod staff, in case	20	0
CLINOMETER, Rule Form, with Sights and Levels, in Case, by Stanley	25	0
ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL and CLINOMETER, in Leather Case, by Elliott	35	0
PANTAGRAPH best Brass, by Elliott, 24 inch, Rs. 120; 30 inch	135	0
CAMERA LUCIDA, with Shade, in Case, by Elliott	55	0
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, sets Mahogany and Rosewood, Tray Cases, by Elliott, at Rs. 40, 65, 110, 135, and	185	0
Ditto, by Stanley, at Rs. 24, 40, 60, 70, 75, 115, and	180	0
POCKET SETS of ditto, by Stanley, Electrum, Rs 50; Brass	38	0
Plain Common Brass Sets, for rough use, at	7	8
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES, with Rack Adjustment, by Elliott	38	0
Ditto, of plainer finish, London-made	22	0
PILLAR COMPASSES, by Elliot and Stanley in Cases, Rs. 18 and	30	0
NAPIER COMPASSES, by ditto ditto, in Cases, Rs. 18 and	30	0
PORTABLE BEAM COMPASSES, by Elliott, in Case	25	0
DRAWING PENS, by Elliott and Stanley, at Rs. 5-8 and	5	0
Ditto, Set of 6, assorted, with Handle, in Case, by Elliott	20	0
WHEEL PENS, with box of 6, assorted Wheels, by Elliott	10	8
DOUBLE-ROAD PEN, by Elliott	9	8
OPISOMETERS, by Elliott, in Cases, at	3	8
PLANIMETERS, Amsler's Patent, by Elliott, in Case, 45-0 and	55	0

Spare Dividers—Half-Set Compasses—Bow-pens and Pencils—Spring Bow-pens, Pencils, and Dividers in Sets—Pocket Dividers, &c., &c. by Elliott and Stanley, at various prices.

	Rs.	a
PROTRACTORS, CIRCULAR, with Single or Double Folding Arms, by Elliott and Stanley in Cases, at Rs. 50, 65, and	92	8
Ditto, ditto, Plain, without Arms, by ditto ditto, at Rs. 24 and	26	0
Ditto, SEMI-CIRCULAR, with and without Arm, by Elliott, in Brass and Electrum, at Rs. 16-8 and	18	0
Ditto, RECTANGULAR 6 inch, Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, at Rs. 5-8 and 6; Military Protractor, red lined	6	8
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ROLLING, by Elliott	15	0
Ditto, ditto. BOXWOOD, at Rs. 2-4; "Aldershott" Protractor	2	12
PARALLEL RULERS, 6 inch, Ivory, Rs. 5 and 6; EBONY, 6 inch to 24 inch, at Rs. 1-8, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8; EBONY ROLLING, from 6 to 24 inch, at Rs. 5, 8, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21; EBONY ROLLING, WITH IVORY GRADUATED EDGES, 6 to 30 inch, at Rs. 9-8, 12-8, 16-8, 21, 25, 28, 33 and	42	0
BRASS ROLLING, in Cases, by Elliott, 6 to 30 inch, at Rs. 15, 18, 24, 28, 34, 38, 45 and	55	0
MEASURING TAPES, Chesterman's Metallic, in Leather Case, of 33, 50, 66, and 100 feet long at Rs. 5-8, 6, 8, and	10	0
PATENT RIBBON STEEL, ditto 50, 66, and 100 feet long, at Rs. 20, 30 and	40	0
Ditto, SPRING, SELF-WINDING, 3, 6, 9, and 12 feet, at Rs. 3, 5-8, 7-8 and	10	0
MEASURING CHAINS, Chesterman's, with Arrows, of galvanised iron, 33, 50, 66, or 100 feet, Rs. 5-8, 8, 10, 13; of Tempered Steel, ditto, ditto, at Rs. 7, 10, 12 and	16	0
SCALES of all kinds, in Boxwood and Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, viz,—ARCHITECTS, Rs. 3 and 7-8; MARQUOIS, Rs. 10 8 and	52	8
PLOTTING, with Offsets, Rs. 3; or per set of 6, in case, Rs. 20 and	25	0
TRIANGULAR PLOTTING, Boxwood Rs. 9-8, Ivory	38	0
METFORD'S SET OF IVORY POCKET SCALES, in Case, by Elliott	45	0
HOLTZAPFFEL'S DRAWING SCALES, per set, in Case	20	0
POCKET RULES, in Boxwood and Ivory, 1 and 2 feet, fourfold, Rs. 1-8 to	14	0
SECTORS, Ivory, by Elliott and Stanley, Rs. 5 and	5	8
T. SQUARE, of plain mahogany, 18 to 36 inch, Rs. 1-8 to 2-8; of polished mahogany, with ebony edge, 18 to 54 inch, Rs. 4-8 to 14; of pear-wood, with single or double rabbet, 18 inch to 42 inch, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 6; brass-bound, 18 inch to 30 inch, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 6-8; or with shifting head, 24 to 42 inch, Rs. 7-8 to	10	8
CURVES—*Railway Curves*, in pear-wood, set of 50, Rs. 28; in Cardboard, set of 60, Rs. 36; in vulcanite, set of 50, Rs. 55; in zinc, set of 20, Rs. 40; *French Curves* in pear-wood, set of 24	12	8
SHIP CURVES, set of 9, in pear-wood	7	8
SET SQUARES, 45, 60, or 67½ degrees, various sizes, in pear-tree, As. 8 to Rs. 1-8; in vulcanite, As. 8 to Rs. 2-8; also in framed mahogany, electrum and brass, at from Rs. 4-8 to	12	0
SLOPES and BATTERS, set of 8 angles, in vulcanite	6	0
LETTERING SQUARES, set of 3, in vulcanite	3	8
STRAIGHT EDGES, Mahogany, with ebony edges, 2 to 4 feet, Rs. 2 to 5; in steel, 2 to 6 feet, per foot Rs. 2-8; brass, in case, 3 feet	15	0
DRAWING-BOARDS, LONDON-MADE, in plain deal, ¾ inch, clamped, pine or mahogany, with movable panel, 16 by 12, or 23 by 16 inches, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8; brass, slot-ledged, or with improved ebony edge, 16 by 12, 23 by 16, 31 by 23, 42 by 29, Rs. 3 to	14	8
FIELD BOOKS, each Rs. 2; LEVELLING BOOKS, each Rs. 2-0 and	2	8
METALLIC NOTE BOOKS, Limp covers, round corners, and band, No. 1 to 7, Re. 1 to Rs. 2; with square corners and clasp, No. 1 to 9, and post 8vo., As. 14 to	2	4

Indian Ink (in sticks or liquid, in bottles), India-rubber, Ink and Pencil Erasers, Mapping Pens, Steel Crow Quills, Drawing Pins, Stencil Plates (lists on application), Stencil Brushes, Stencil Ink, Horn Centres, Penknives, Ink, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Office Pencils, Letter Scales, Copying Presses, Copying Books, Memo. Books, Blotting Books, Blotting Pads, Ledgers, Cash Books, Journals, Private Ledgers, Writing Desks, Despatch Boxes, Paper boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Stationery of all kinds, Carte-de-Visite Albums, Scarp Albums, Crest and Stamp, Stamp Albums, Newspaper Extract Albums, &c., &c., &c.

METEOROLOGICAL AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, 4 inch, in case, with or without thermometer, by Negretti and Zambra, Rs. 50 and	55	0
POCKET SIZE, WATCH-FORM, compensated for temperature at Rs. 65, 100	110	0
THERMOMETERS, Maximum and Minimum, upright, on boxwood or metal scale, Rs. 2 to Rs. 10; on stand, with glass shade for table	15	0
CIRCULAR and CENTIGRADE, on ivory, in pocket cases, Rs. 10 and	12	8
UNIVERSAL SUN-DIAL and COMPASS, with divided arc, in cases 2 inch, Rs. 45-0; with 2 spirit levels to compass 2½ inch, Rs. 50; 3 inch	60	0
MAGNETIC COMPASSES, pocket size, in cases, Rs. 6-8; Electro-plated, Rs. 18-0; with hunting case, watch form	35	0
MICROSCOPES—Small Pocket Lens, Rs. 3; small Pocket Microscope, Rs. 18; Standard and Achromatic, by Collins, Beck, and Newton, Rs. 60, 70, 90	135	0
HAND MAGNIFIERS, German silver frame and Ebony handle 2 to 4½ inch, Rs. 2-8 to	10	0
SPECTACLES, best pebbles, concave or convex, per pair in case Rs. 6-12 to	10	8
EYE-GLASSES, plain, unframed, Re. 1; double folding, in vulcanite	3	0
GOLD-FRAMED SPECTACLES, Rs. 35; ditto EYE-GLASSES double folding	30	0
BINOCULARS, and FIELD GLASSES by Steward, Menist, and Stanley, &c. at Rs. 35, 40, 42, 45, 52, 58 and	85	0
MENIST'S ALUMINIUM BINOCULARS, at Rs. 120 and	140	0
STEWARD'S BINOCULAR TELESCOPE, of very great power, double drawer, with jointed body	140	0
OPERA GLASSES, in velvet crush cases in tortoise shell and gilt Rs. 55 and Rs. 65-0; in Mother-o'-pearl, Rs. 72; in Aluminium	68	0
TELESCOPES, Elliott's 4 drawer, covered in solid leather, with caps and sling strap	72	8
Ditto The LORD BURY Telescope, by J. H. Steward, covered as above, but much larger and more powerful	75	0

DRAWING MATERIALS AND ARTISTS' REQUISITES.

	Rs.	a.
Messrs. T., V. & Co. keep always a large Stock of WINSOR & NEWTON'S WATER-COLOURS, moist and dry; Japanned Tin Colour Boxes, fitted complete with Moist Colours and Brushes from Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 37-8; Dry Colour Boxes, fitted from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 45; Newman's Tube Colours also in boxes, 8 or 12 tube, Rs. 13 4 and 16. OIL COLOURS—Winsor and Newton's Oil Colours Boxes, fitted very completely, at Rs. 17-8 to 55; Porte-couleurs for small and hasty sketches Illuminating Colours, and Boxes, fitted. Also WHATMAN'S BEST DRAWING PAPER, in Sheets, Royal, Imperial, Double Elephant and Antiquarian sizes or mounted on best Brown Holland, in rolls of 25 yards, in the same sizes, at Rs. 75, 88, 115 and 200 per roll; or Rs 3-4, 3-12, 5, and 8-8 per yard. IMITATION CRESWICK PAPER, HARDING'S IMPERIAL, TINTED CRAYON PAPER, CARTRIDGE PAPER, in Imperial and Double Elephant sizes (the latter Machine or hand-made). CONTINUOUS CARTOON PAPER, in rolls of 25 yards, 54 inch. WILLIAMS' SECTION PAPERS, in sheets, divided 10ths, 12ths, 16ths, and 20ths, per quire, Rs. 22; or mounted in roll of 25 yards, 17 inch, divided 10ths, Rs. 75; or per yard Rs. 4; Section Books, large 8vo., divided 12ths, each	2	8
TRACING CLOTH, in rolls of 24 yards, 30 and 36 inches wide, Saxger's best at Rs. 20 and 24 per roll; or Re. 1 and 1-4 per yard. TRACING PAPER, in sheets, 30 by 40, and 40 by 60, at per quire Rs. 5 and 12; or in rolls of 21 yards, 44 inch, per roll	8	8

ALSO SOLID SKETCH BLOCKS, BLOCK BOOKS of Whatman's best Drawing Papers, rough and smooth, in all sizes, from 7 by 5 to 20 by 14, at prices ranging from Rs. 2-12 and 3-8, to Rs. 16 and 22. BLOCKS FOR SKETCHING IN OILS, 10 by 7 and 14 by 10, Rs. 6 and 9-8. MILITARY SKETCHING BLOCKS, Ruled Blue Lines, Rs. 5; or Paper, perquire Rs. 8. SKETCH BOOKS, PREPARED MILL'D BOARDS, OIL SKETCHING PAPER, PREPARED CANVAS, in rolls of 6 yards, from 3 feet to 5 feet, 2 inches wide, at per roll, Rs. 16, 25, 32, 40. OILS & VARNISHES, BRUSHES of all kinds, Camel Hair, Sable, and Hog Hair; Drawing Pencils, Bristol and Mounting Boards, Palettes, Mahl-Sticks, Brush Cases, and every possible requisite in Drawing and Painting.

THACKER, VINING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRROR.

☞ S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay. ☜

THIS new and very convenient form of Mirror is sure to become a general favourite. As the figure is reflected in it *five* times, a Lady is by its aid enabled to see herself perfectly, and without changing her position at all. It is made in a variety of neat styles, and forms a pretty ornament to a room. When the Mirror is folded it is less than an inch in thickness. The small space that it occupies, and the safety with which it can be packed, will especially commend it for use in Camp.

	Rs.	a.
Small Size—10½ inches square.		
1.—Polished Bamboo	25	0
2.—Ebony, Silk Back	37	0
Medium Size—11½ inches square.		
1.—Plain Ebony	27	12
2.—Polished Bamboo	30	0
3.—Ebony, Silk Back	40	0
Large Size—13 inches square.		
1.—Plain Ebony	30	0
2.—Polished Bamboo	35	0
3.—Ebony, Silk Back	45	0

	Rs.	a.
Plain Ebony, Silk Back, size 18½ in. by 14 in.	65	0
Ebony Gilt Ornamented Beadings, size 28 in. by 16½ in.	150	0
Polished Bamboo, on Stand, with drawer, size 17 in. by 14 in.	80	0
The "Psyche" Glass Polished Bamboo, on portable stand, 17 in. by 14 in.	75	0
Time "Psyche" Glass, Gilt Bamboo, on portable stand, size 17 in. by 14 in.	90	8
Rosewood Frame, with gilt candle holders, size 16 in. by 12 in.	120	0

(This Glass when folded forms a double-glass.)

PLATED WARE.

Best Plated on Nickle Silver Spoons and Forks.

	Plain Fiddle. Rs. a.	Lily Pattern. Rs. a.
Table Spoons......per doz.	32 8	38 0
Table Forks "	28 8	
Dessert Spoons "	25 0	30 0
Dessert Forks "	25 0	
Tea Spoons "	15 8	18 0

	Plain Fiddle. Rs. a.	Lily Pattern. Rs. a.
Egg Spoons.......each	1 8	2 4
Salt Spoons "	1 8	2 4
Mustard Spoons "	1 8	2 4
Soup Ladles "	10 0	12 0
Sauce Ladles "	3 8	4 8

	Plain Fiddle. Rs. a.	Lily Pattern. Rs. a.
Gravy Spoons.......each	5 8	8 0
Fish Knives "	10 0	13 0
Butter Knives "	3 12	4 8
Sugar Tongs "	3 10	4 8
Pickle Forks "	2 4	2

Army and Navy Cups.
Beef-steak Dishes.
Breakfast Trays.
Breakfast Cruets.
Beer Mugs.
Beer and Sodawater Tumblers.
Biscuit Boxes.
Bottle Corks.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Platters.
Bread Knives.
Butter Pots.
Butter Knives.
Candlesticks, Chamber.
Carvers, Meat.
Carvers, Fish.
Chop or Steak Dishes.
Cocktail Shakers.
Corkscrews.
Cream Ewers.
Cruet Frames.
Crump Scoops.
Cutlery (Harrison Bros. and Howson.)
"Carlton" Club Slide Dishes, with revolving Covers.
Cheap Tea and Coffee Services.
Camp Companion.
Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks.
Dinner and Breakfast Frames.
Dram Flasks.
Dishes, "Carlton" Club.
Dishes, "United Service."
Drinking Cups.
Egg Stands.
Egg Boilers.
Egg Cup & Toast Stands.
Fish Carvers.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Fountains Perpetual.
Ice Hammers.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Pails and Jugs.
Inkstands.
Knife-rests.
Luncheon and Breakfast Frames.
Mustard Pots.
Meat Skewers.
Milk Jugs.
Muffin Dishes.
Muffineers.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Oil & Vinegar Frames.
Pickle Forks.
Pickle Frames.
Peg Measures.
Salvers & Waiters.
Sardine Boxes.
Salt Cellars.
Side Dishes.
Sugar Tongs.
Skewers.
Spoons and Forks.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Pots.
Toast Racks & Egg Stands
Vegetable Dishes.
Wine Trays.
Waiters.
Wine & Biscuit Trays.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

FRENCH HOUSE.
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

READY MADE DRESSES.

READY MADE COSTUMES.

READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.

READY MADE PETTICOATS.

AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Broach Exhibition and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required.) Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. wil be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch if required, gratis

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,

a crystal face Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass case, large figures and hands. Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

THE 25 RS. SILVER WATCH,

a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Time-pieces, Messrs. F., L. & Co. can greatly recommend their

"85 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,
AND
A ROUND BRASS TIME-PIECE, Rs. 40.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. ...." 350
Do. " Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ...." 330
Do. " Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. ...." 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance........" 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting ....Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance........Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ...." 65 to " 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches ...." 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ....Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time........Rs. 30 each.

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters ...." 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ...." 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ...." 550 to " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 18TH APRIL 1877.

THE continued absence of any decisive intelligence from Europe has induced a somewhat more hopeful feeling in some quarters here to-day, the idea being that the delay may arise from an attempt at renewed negotiations for a settlement. but not only is there nothing to warrant such views, but commercial advices are entirely of an opposite character. Consols have declined from 94⅞ to 94⅝ and French Rentes from 105⅝ to 104¼, while Seeds are again higher, Bombay Linseed 9d. and Calcutta 6d. per quarter. From Liverpool we hear it reported that further heavy failures have taken place in the Cotton trade, and in Calcutta there is something approaching a semi-panic in the Money Market, with a heavy drop in Government Securities. Intelligence of this kind can scarcely fail to exercise an adverse influence in things here, but business in our various staples is now conducted on such a basis that, notwithstanding the pressure in the Money Market, there is little reason to apprehend more than extreme depression.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed flat, the sales being estimated at 5,000, of which Surats were only 700 bales. Spot prices, as quoted by Reuter, show a decline of 1-16 in Fair Dhollera, and Omrawuttee, G. F. Hingunghaut and Mid. Orleans. For arrivals, the only quotation given by Reuter is 5¼d. per lb. for Good Broach March-April shipment via Cape, but from what we can gather, Good Fair Dhollera, via Cape, is now 4⅞d. per lb.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11½ cents., July shipment 11⅝ cents. per lb., a decline of ⅛ in both instances. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1877. This week.	1877. Last week.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts	2,000	4,000	5,000	3,000
Four days' do.	10,000	13,000	16,000	12,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,773,000	......	3,873,000	3,272,000

Piece Goods in Manchester are dull but nominally unchanged. In London Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged. At the Skin Sales inferior goat skins are meeting a slow sale at a decline of 3d. to 4d. per lb.

A payment of £200,000 into the Bank of England was made yesterday, and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills still remains at ½ per cent. over the Bank minimum. Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 54⅞d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 9d. per rupee. The German Government are said to be going on meeting the market at current rates, but the main reason for the price of silver remaining so much behind exchange on this side, is the fact that purchases now could scarcely be made available here until the push of business for the season is over.

The Money Market shows no signs as yet of any immediate change for the better. On the contrary, the scarcity of funds, especially amongst the Exchange Banks, is more noticeable than ever, and the Directors of the Bank of Bombay at their weekly Board meeting this afternoon advanced their rates of discount and interest a further 1 per cent. all round. The advertised changes now stand at 11 per cent. on short dated Bank Bills, and 14 per cent. on Mercantile Paper, and even at these figures no Accommodation of any amount is obtainable. Such a state of things naturally restricts trade of every description to very narrow limits, and in an ordinary way nothing would tend more rapidly to bring about a return to increased ease; but the position of Government finance at the moment is a more adverse influence than trade requirements, and until something more definite is known on this point, we must expect to see continued uncertainty.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been most irregular. There have only been two Banks in the market as buyers, and to begin with they named an advance of ⅛d. on yesterday's rates. Later on there was, if anything, a slightly easier feeling, and many people seemed to expect that the turn had at last commenced. In the afternoon, however, the advance in the Bank of Bombay's rates and the unfavourable news from Calcutta made the feeling as firm as ever, and we close at fully 1/16d. over yesterday's quotations all round. For future delivery, the Banks are still willing to buy at considerably under ready figures, the quotation for 3 months' sight Credits early May delivery being 1s. 9 13-16d., and for the latter half of that month onwards 1s. 9⅝d. per rupee. In the existing state of the market it is of little use speculating as to the immediate future, no opinion being of much value, as may be inferred from the fact that estimates of the rates likely to have been obtained for Council drafts in London to-day vary from 1s. 9⅝d. to 1s. 10d. per rupee. Unless the average, however, is 1s. 9⅞d. or over, any influence the allotments are likely to have will probably be in favour of greater ease, but after all the market is more guided by the local scarcity of funds than anything else. We quote to-day on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 9⅜d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 15-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 10d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 10 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at ⅛ discount, and 60 days' sight at 97½, but the latter quotation, in the absence of buyers, may almost be taken as nominal.

For GOVERNMENT PAPER we are unable to-day to give quotations of any kind. There are numerous sellers who would not be particular as to price, but we cannot learn that there has been the faintest inclination shown to buy. In Calcutta the market is even worse, a panic having apparently seized holders of paper of all denominations, some private telegrams quoting Fours as low as Rs. 90. Whether there is any special reason for this heavy fall beyond the mere tightness of money we have been unable to ascertain, but it seems unlikely that a drop of 4 to 5 per cent. should take place in one day without some very distinct cause.

The SHARE MARKET continues extremely dull, but there has been no heavy decline in values. Bank of Bombays are held for an advance of 1 per cent. on yesterday's price and Nationals are Re. 1 per share higher. Land Companies are quite unchanged. In Press shares we notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Berars and an improvement of the same extent in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are comparatively steady. There is an improvement of Rs. 10 in Colabas, Flemings, Hindustan and Manockjee Petits, and Rs. 20 in Dhurrumseys, while Broach Mills and Nursey are Rs. 5 and Sassoons Rs. 10 per share lower.

COTTON has declined a further Rs. 2 per candy, and there is still great pressure to effect sales, especially of ready cotton, dealers beginning apparently, to experience some difficulty in meeting their up-country drafts. Buyers, however, have shown rather more disposition to purchase at the reduced prices, and a considerable business was done on the Green this morning in half-pressed Dhollera descriptions. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 14,408 bales, making 46,246 bales for the five days, thus promising another large week. We quote to-day:—

Good Ginned Broach,	Ready	Rs. 194	per Candy f. p.
Good Omra	,,	172	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	168	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	165	,, ,,
Good Dhollera	May	172	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	168	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	164	,, ,,

FREIGHTS for steamers show increased depression. The amount of ready cargo offering is insignificant, and to complete their loading some steamers have been accepting as low as £1 11 3, although for later shipment £1-15 is the nominal quotation. By sailing vessel the enquiry is comparatively much more active and the general quotation is £2-2 6, although relets have been done at £2-1-3 per ton.

PIECE GOODS continue perfectly stagnant. Dealers in the present tightness of money are willing sellers in the Bazaar at lower prices, but decline to buy at almost any price. European houses accordingly are doing next to nothing, nor are indents going forward to any extent.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	119
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	680
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	8 do.	111
Bank of Madras	60,00	250	all	10 do.	635

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	970
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	575
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	200

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 14th April, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	44,830	0	0
Merchandise	1,71,354	0	0
Other Receipts	3,141	0	0
Telegraph	664	0	0
Total Rs.	2,19,989	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1876.

Open 430¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	53,729	0	0
Merchandise	1,60,616	0	0
Other Receipts	726	0	0
Telegraph	786	0	0
Total Rs.	2,15,857	0	0
Increase Rs.	4,132	0	0

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE SHIP Hindoostan, 1,547 tons, Captain J Belyea, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP ALDERGROVE, 1,270 tons, Captain J Fullerton, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. RAJPOOTANA, 1,312 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. W. D. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Gover, child and ayah, Captain and Mrs. Wray, and fifty-nine deck passengers.

THE S S. ITALIA, 1,451 tons, Captain J Donalson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (March 19th), via Gibraltar, Port Said, Suez and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Budd, Lieut Wilson, Mr and Mrs Broughton, Mrs MacDougall, Miss Beven, Mrs and Miss Wright.

THE following is the list of passengers for Italian mail steamer Batavia, Captain Crocco, arrived yesterday afternoon from Genoa:—From Genoa—Mr and Mrs Hearn, Miss Katee Winmill, Major Brandeth, Mr F Muraglie, From Naples—Major C M Yonge, Mr G L Souza, Major Seagrins servant, Mr Hearn's European servant, From Port Said Mrs Rosa Damati. From Aden—Mr and Mrs Tookaram and five deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. ASSAM, 1,747 tons, Captain N. Stuart, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Australia, with Australian mails, general cargo and the following passengers:—From Sydney to Bombay.—Mrs Fleetwood. From Sydney to Suez.—Mr. N. G. Rose. From Melbourne to Suez.—Miss Lee, Lady Dry and maid. From Melbourne to Venice—Mr. and Mrs. Quick. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. Stitt. From Glenelg to Southampton.—Revd. Mr. C. H. Stewart, and Mr. H. C. Stewart. From Melbourne to Bombay.—Mr. Mulkere, Mr. Bartley, and Mr. Brown. From Galle to Bombay.—Mr. Fernandes, Mr. M. Cureau, and Mr Mahomed. From Calcutta to Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. A Miller.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain E. S. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from China, &c. brought the China Mails, and the following cargo:—From Shanghai.—4 boxes gold, 18 packages merchandise, 455 packages tea, 95 packages silk, and 1 case carriage. From Hongkong.—6 boxes gold, 2 boxes specie, 598 packages tea, 77 packages merchandise, 237 packages firecrackers, 18 cases beads, 1 package, silverware, 386 packages silk, 7 cases white copper, 39 cases silk piece goods, 128 cases umbrellas, 2,369 packages sugarcandy, 670 bags sugar, 17 packages chinaware, 4,000 jar, 3 cases cigars, 60 packages mats, 39 packages cupoor cachli, 31 packages pearls, 134 cases glass bangles, 1,140 cases cassia, 45 cases vermillion, 28 cases brass beads, 20 bags aniseed, and 100 boxes preserves. From Singapore.—169 bags sugar, 27 cases benjamin, 85 packages tea, 10 cases silk, 53 boxes nutmegs, 2 boxes preserves, 4 cases cigars, 4 cases mace, 5 cases garrowwood, 161 slabs tin, 146 pieces E. teeth, 11 packages piece goods, 260 packages rattans, 60 packages fireclay, 10 cases papers, 1 box jewels and packages goods. From Penang.—10 bags nutmegs, 1 case mace, and 881 slabstin. From Calcutta.—100 boxes copper cash, 11 packages paper, and 10 packages medicine.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, Mar 22.
18	Assam (s)	Steuart	Melbourne, Mar 22.
	Batavia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, Mar 23.
	Italia (s)	Donalson	Liverpool, Mar 19.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
18	Stag (s)	Iliff	London.
	Europa (s)	Harris	Liverpool.
	Professor Mohn	Lamp	Falmouth.
	Dunalister	Songster	Amsterdam.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Aldergrove, Fullerton, to Liverpool.
Ship Hindoostan, Belyea, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Batavia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Adria, to China, &c.
Steamer Sestos, to Havre.
Steamer Hakon Adelsten, to Havre.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
13	Mahratta (s)	Stevenson	Rangoon, Apr 8.
	Cross Hill	Butler	Liverpool, Dec 21.
	Glenroy	Krokstedt	Madras, Apr 5.
14	Crighton (s)	Thompson	Negapatam, Apr 9,
	Mary Stenhouse	Hedgcock	Liverpool, Dec 8.
	Robert Lees	Rose	Adelaide, Feb 25.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
13	Queen Victoria (s)	....	....
	Glenmorag	....	....
	Cutch Merchant	....	....
14	Scotland (s)	....	....
	India (s)	....	....
	City of Carthage (s).	....	....
	Kin Shan (s)	....	....

PASSENGERS.

Per Mahratta—Mr, Mrs and Master Duncan, Mr and Mrs Curties.
Per Glenroy—Mrs Krokstedt.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
15	Mahableshwar	....	Bombay.
16	Dorunda (s)	....	London, via Suez Canal,
	Madura (s)	....	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per S S Dorunda—For Cannanore—Capt and Mrs G A Lewis. For Colombo—Mr R F Farquharson, Mrs Brame, Mr Nuthall, Mr T W Baird, Mr A Osborne, Mr O Hawkins, Mr R Andrews, Mr Harrington, Mr J E Daveran, Mr S Chubb, Mrs Hillier, Mr J Skinner, Mr W Stewart, Mr C Mildmay and Mr E C Harper.

For Madras—Mr J Innes, Mr G Stuart, Mr W H Potter, Lieut-Col D Deacon and Mr C E Crawley.

For Calcutta—Mrs Elderton, Mrs A P Kentish, Mrs W C Laurie, Mr H A Fox, Mrs Limpers and child, Mr T Mills, Mr H B Vaile, Mr E W Edwards, Mr and Mrs W Jones.

From Colombo to Madras—Mr R Morrison.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—5 casks green paints, Tyabally Suruffally and Co.
Tython s—18 boxes windowglass, Ardasir and Co.
Trentham Hall s—535 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.
Zante s—34 cases porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot—39 packages varnish, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola and Co; 50 hogsheads beer and 320 kegs paints of different kind, Benn, Ashley and Co.

Parsee s—7 packages hardware, Hassomally Jewajee; 27 packages stationery and 2 bales paper, Ebram Budroodin.

Sestos s—4 cases blacking, Eabboy Tyebally; 100 drums patent oil, 2 casks hardware and 1 cask zinc nails, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 27 casks zinc sheet, Hasonally Cassomjee; 5 cases soap, Alladin Noordin; 17 cases whiskey, 4 cases oilmanstore, 9 cases soap, 3 cases hams, 4 cases bacon and 4 cases cheese, B Manockjee Punthakey; 10 cases sautern, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 20 casks beer, Benn, Ashley and Co,

Gwalior s—3 packages hardware, 3,000 coils fuse, 5 drums neats foot oil and 40 drums Cranes patent oil, &c &c, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 30 kegs iron nails, Goolamhoosein Abdool Waheb; 25 drums linseed oil, 4 drums varnish and 22 packages colour of different kind, Adamjee Jewajee; 50 cases slate pencil, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 25 drums linseed oil and 1 cask green color, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co; 6 casks paints, Nuzerally Sumsoodin; 35 boxes tinned plates, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Gwalior s—5 cases saffron, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—10 cases paper, Hajee John Hajee Essac.

FROM NEWYORK.

Zabrah s—2,000 cases kerosine oil, and 17 cases clocks, Benn, Ashley and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunnotta Castle—85 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Roognathdass Shubooram; 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 8 bales cotton, Shamjee Naronjee and Co.

Oriflame—110 bales cotton, Cooverjee Liladhur.

Khersonese—350 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

Tythonus—100 bales cotton, Rooghnathdass Shubooram; 66 bales cotton, Nursee Megee; 50 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 300 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.

Mercia s,—500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mawjee and Co; 1,000 bags rice, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

Newark—141 bales cotton, Soonderjee Kessowjee; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

Lante s,—200 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass.

Virago s,—200 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Pursotumdass; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 200 bales hemp, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales rags, Leladhur Heerjee.

Rajpoot s,—2,100 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

Trentham Hall s,—16 bags dry stuff, W. Nicol and Co; 620 bags myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 300 bags myrabollams, Joseph Soares; 58 cwts, coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 225 cwts, coir yarn, Veerchund Hemraz; 60 bales hemp and 50 bales wool, Vulubdass Nursee; 125 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales cotton, Sewchund Lilladhur; 100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 100 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee; 50 bales cotton, Munsookram Candass; 200 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales hemp and 780 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 350 cwts myrabollams, Malsee Mooljee; 105 cwts myrabollams, Noormahamed Lutiff.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—638 packages tea, 90 bales tabacco, 10 bales hides, 1 bales skins, 74 cases feather, 53 packages rhubarb, 57 bales silk waste, 144 packages guttapurch, 591 packages coffee, 380 packages ginger, and 73 packages senna, P and O S N Co.

Naples s—234 cwts sandalwood, Ruttonjee Manockjee and Co; 170 packages dry ginger, Morarjee Natha; 50 cases dry ginger, Cama Ramjee; 32 bales hides and 27 cwts D horns, Dhuramsee Velljee 62½ cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Goodhope s—1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR U. KINGDOM.

Castlemaine—6,500 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Clydesdale—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
City of Dunedin—900 cwts linseed and 590 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 250 bales cotton, Verdhman Poonsey.
Carri Clark—100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Viola—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Parsee s—428½ cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 22 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Malwa s—100 bags pepper and 25 slabs tin, P and O S N and Co

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, April 17th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·869
Temperature of the Air .... 82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 76·0
Dew Point .... 73·6
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ...... 87·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)... 75·7
General Direction of wind ....NW, WNW, NNW, N, NNW, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours .... 282.

HIGH COURT.—19TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

188-76—Chalk—Meredith Jones vs Joseph C. Lawrence and others—Jefferson and Payne.—Issues settled.
229-76—L Fletcher—Nameebai vs Pudma Maloo—Balcrishna and B.
660-76—M H Khan—Eliazer Escobjee Sanker vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
228-76—Prescot and Winter—A Buchanan and others vs Hajee Abdool Raman Allaruckia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
413-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nujmoodeen Shaik Ally vs Zenaboo widow and others—Jefferson and Payne.
653-76—Balkrishna and B—Eduljee Cursetjee C vs Eduljee Nusserwanjee J—J C Cama.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN).

FOR JUDGMENT.

316-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Cursondass Vullubdass vs. Dayal Ruttonsey—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

302-76—J C Cama—Heerjivun Mooljee vs Ludha Cullianjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.
716-76—Khunderao Morojee—Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy G vs. Sha Motichund Purbhoodass—Mr Chalk.
237-77—Prescot and Winter—Ramkuvervahoo vs Thucker Purmanundass.
236-76—Shamrao P—Anundrao Bhaskerjee and another vs. Ramchundra Wassoodewjee and others.
437-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ashabebee vs Ahmed Sahib bin &c.—Craigie Lynch and Owel.
668-76—Jefferson and Payne—Anand Ghachi and others vs Ahmedshah Abdool Rahimon and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
709-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tyabally Essajee and another vs. Henry Gamble—Rimington, Hore and Langly.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

624-76—Rimington H and L—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia and others vs L A Wallace and others—Craigie Lynch and O—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Harris, Capt, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Collen, Capt, Bengal Asst Mily Secy Govt of India, on leave.

APRIL 18.

Walker, Lieut, Bengal R H A, on sick leave.
Young, Major, Bombay Staff, from furlough, from England.
Brandrath, Major Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 18.

Liston, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Davidson, Col, Madras Staff Corps, retired to England.
Kaly, Surg, Bombay Medl Dept, on furlough, to England.
Harris, Capt, Bombay 36th Regt, from leave, to Deolalee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 7th April 1877).

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battalion 1st (the Royal Scots) Regiment—Capt W C Kennedy to be Interpreter, vice Shaw, there being no qualified Subaltern available, dated 12th March 1877.

Brigade Staff—Capt H W Shoubridge, Fort Adjt, Attock, to officiate as Bgde Maj at Lucknow, during the absence on leave of Maj Minto, or until further orders.

Pachmarhi Sanitarium—Maj Fitz Roy Stephen, 4th Batn Rifle Bgde, Station Staff Officer, to be Comdt, vice Taylor, whose term of appointment is about to expire, dated 12th April 1877.

Capt C F Malet, 1st Batn 8th Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Stephen, dated 12th April 1877.

Fyzabad—Col C J Skerry, 81st Regt, to command the station, vice Col de Teissier.

37th Native Infantry—Capt W J Stewart, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Williams deceased.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

1st Battalion 6th Regiment—Capt A R A Collis to rank as Capt from the 27th April 1872.

2nd Battalion 9th Regiment—Lt T Farley to be Capt from the 15 Oct 1873.

1st Battalion 12th Regiment—Lt A French to be Capt from the 2nd Dec 1874.

The six months' leave to England, granted to Col J Wilkinson, 2-15th Foot, in G O C C of the 21st Feb last, p. 68, is hereby cancelled at that officer's request.

Surg Maj A F Bradshaw, Surgn to H E the C-in-C, will take over medical charge of the Head Quarter Staff and Establishments at Simla, from Surgn Maj J M Fleming, M D, from the 2nd April inclusive.

The order directing Surgn Maj J C Morice to proceed to Meerut, for the Offg charge of the Sappers and Miners, published on 30th Jan 1877, is cancelled.

Lt C M Haggard, R A, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Rawal Pindi, and join G Bat 8th Bgde R A, into which he has been transferred.

Under Clause 7, para 160, Sec V, Part II, Transport Regulations.

The six months' leave granted to Lt J Abercrombie, Qr Mr 7th N I, in G O C C of the 27th March, p 824, is cancelled at that officer's request.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th March 1877:—

Actg Bombardier A E Horne, 5-21st R A and; Private R. Sullivan, 10th Hussars.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Brigade Order, dated the 20th March 1877, directing Col W Roberts, 1-5th Fusiliers, to assume command of the station, from the 21st idem, vice Maj Genl F F Maude, C B, V C, proceeded to another command.

1-3rd Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 12th March 1877, appointing the following committee of paymastership, with effect from the 24th Feb last, vice Paymaster J J Bailey, proceeded on sick leave:—

Maj J Blaksley, President; Capt W F Kerr, and Capt E G Graham, Member.

Capt Kerr to act as Paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

70th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 25th Feb 1877, appointing Lt W A G Smith to officiate as Instructor of Musketry, vice Lt and Adjt F F F Roupell, relieved, with effect from the 26th Feb 1877, inclusive.

Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 21st March 1877, making the following appointment, consequent on Lt C H V Garbett having joined the Garrison Course at Lucknow:—

Capt G T Morris, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Sqdn Comdr in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 27th Jan 1877.

21st Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd March 1877, making the following appointment, consequent on Lt Col J Hudson's return from staff employ:—

Capt F W Collis, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Capt R W Smith, (E Baty F Bgde.) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct. on private affairs.

Lt C H Scott, (A Baty Bgde,) to Doonga Gully and Murree hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Lt P Blackburn, (B Baty F Bgde,) to the hills north of Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th Aug, on private affairs.

3rd Hussars—Lt R G Alexander, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

11th Hussars—Lt C E Verelst, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

15th Hussars—Capt W White, to Melbourne, Australia, from the 15th April to the 14th Oct next, on private affairs.

Lt R G Sharman-Crawford, to Melbourne, Australia, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Col F W Swinhoe, (13th Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

54th Foot—Capt W Phibbs, to port of embarkation, for fifteen days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for two and a half months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

66th Foot—Maj J Galbraith, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

83rd Foot—Maj J Wakefield, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

89th Foot—Qr Mr J Archer, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Col J Marquis, (Comdt 17th N I,) to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Col E B Clay, (Comdt 19th N I,) to Dharmsala and hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs, under rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875; the first two months will be on full staff pay under clause III of the subsidiary rules.

Lt Col A Taylor, (2nd in Comd and Wing Comdr 8th N I,) to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 1st Oct next, on private affairs.

Capt A F Lindsay, (Squadron Officer 8th Bengal Cavalry,) to Cashmere and Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Capt A B Hepburn, (Wing Officer 26th N I,) to Cashmere, from the 1st May to the 15th Oct next, on private afairs, under the rules of 1868.

Capt F A D' A de St Laurent, (Qrmr 28th N I,) to Cashmere and the hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, under clause 10 of the Furlough Rules of 1875; the first two months will be on full staff pay under clause III of the subsidiary rules.

General List, Infantry—Capt R H Salkeld, (Wing Officer 16th N I, to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs.

Capt E C S Jackson, (Wing Officer 32nd N I,) to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs.

Capt G M D Hill, (Adjt, 20th N I,) to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Capt J E W Howey, (Wing Officer 11th N I,) to Cashmere and Ootacamund, from the 15th April to the 5th Oct on private affairs, under rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875; the first two months will be on full staff pag under clause III of the subsidiary rules.

Bengal Medical Service—Surgn Maj T S Veale, M D, (in medical charge 19th N I,) to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th Aug next, on private affairs, under rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875; the first two months will be on full staff pay under clause III of the subsidiary rules.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, April 14.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr D Fitzpatrick made over charge of the office of Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept in the afternoon of the 3rd inst.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr John Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service, Actg Sessions Judge at Khandesh, to officiate as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept.

Mr Jardine assumed charge of the office in the forenoon of the 5th inst.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Moung Tha Dauway, Ex Asst Comsr, 1st class, 2nd grade, in British Burma, to be Extra Asst Comr, 1st class, 1st grade, with effect from the 26th Feb last, vice Moung Shwe Tau, deceased.

Moung Shwe Hline, Ex Asst Comsr, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Ex Asst Comsr, 1st class, 2nd grade, vice Moung Tha Dauway.

Moung Tseen Nau, Ex Asst Comsr, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Ex Asst Comsr, 2nd class, 1st grade, vice Moung Shwe Hline.

The Hon' R E Egerton, C S I, received charge of the office of Lt Govr of the Punjab and its dependencies from the Hon' Sir Robert Henry Davies, K C S I, on the forenoon of the 2nd inst.

The services of Surgn W J Moantain, M D, Offg Civil Medl Officer at Bankoorah, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr of Assam.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr W H Cole, M A, Asst Supt of the 1st grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, returned from the furlough granted him in Notification No 255, dated the 23rd March 1876, and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 27th ultimo.

The services of Capt E S Rivett-Carnac, of the 11th Hussars, which had been placed temporarily by Notification No 75, dated the 19th Jan last, at the disposal of the Hon' Sir Richard Temple, on a special mission in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, are re-transferred to the Mily Dept from such date as Sir Richard Temple may assume the Govt of the Bombay Presidency.

The services of Mr C E Buckland, CS, which had been placed temporarily by Notification No 35, dated the 12th Jan last, at the disposal of the Hon' Sir Richard Temple, on a special mission in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, are retransferred to the Govt of Bengal from such date as Sir Richard Temple may assume the Govt of the Bombay Presidency.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification of this Dept No 1858G, dated 25th August 1876, the charge of the office of Cant Mag, Nowgong, was held by Capt S A Swinley from 1st to 20th Sept 1876. and by Capt H A Rhakespear from the 21st Sept to 17th Oct 1876.

Maj Genl Sir H D Daily, K C B, Resident, 1st class, and Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 16th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Col J Watson, C. B V C, Comdt, Central India Horse, to Officiate as Resident, 1st class, and Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India, with effect from the the date of assuming charge, vice Sir H D Daly on privilege leave.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F W Peterson, F C S, is appointed to officiate as Depy Assay Master of H M's Mint at Bombay until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

To be Conductors—Sub Conductor Joseph Edmundson, Barrackmaster, 2nd class, Military Works Branch (supernumerary), from 10th Jan 1877, vice Conductor A Buchanan, deceased.

Sub Conductor William Higher Supervisor, 1st grade, Mily Works Branch, from 10th Jan 1877, vice Condr Edmundson, supernumerary.

To be Sub Conductor—Sergt David Imrie, Overseer, 2nd grade. British Burmah, from 10th Jan 1877, vice Sub Condr Higher promoted.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Lt Govr of the Punjab for appointment on H Honor's personal Staff:—

Maj C E Bates, Bl S C, Wing Comdr, 32nd (Punjab) Regt of N I (Pioneers.)

Lt C P Egerton, 39th Foot.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 145 of 28th March 1877, Mr F Claxton, Depy Examiner of Accounts, was relieved of his duties in the office of the Accountant Genl, P W Dept, on the afternoon of 29th March 1877.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, it increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office. Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S.E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-50 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30 P.M.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, Urun and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WADDINGTON—April 15th, at Dharwar, the wife of George Waddington, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

WADDINGTON—April 16th, at Dharwar, Grace, the wife of George Waddington, Esq., C. S., aged 33.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1877.

THE impatience of the Indian public is again balked by the puzzling delay in the promulgation of the Russian manifesto, declaring war against Turkey. Evidently, although the Turks have made the most ostentatious display of their readiness to fight, their bravado has not moved the Russian Government from its fixed purpose, and the Emperor Alexander will only accept the challenge offered by his rash foe when it suits his convenience to do so. Possibly, he may be waiting till Turkey begins hostilities by attacking the Montenegrins. It is hardly likely that fresh negotiations can now be opened, though the speed with which Mr. Layard, the new Ambassador, is posting to Constantinople, may lead some persons to think so. Mr. Layard must be greatly changed in disposition from the eager administrative reformer of 1855, who clamoured for having more energy and young blood infused into the Ministry of that day so that the war with Russia might be continued with greater vigour, if he is the man to recommend to Turkey a dishonourable compliance with the only conditions on which Russia has signified her willingness to disarm. England, however, must naturally be anxious to have a competent representative at the Porte at this critical period, when events in Turkey may call at any moment for decisive action on her part.

While the declaration of war hangs fire in the West, Persia seems to have discovered that she had been in too great a hurry to show her hand, and Reuter's agent at Simla has been instructed by the Government of India to comfort the press and the public with renewed assurances that all is well on the Frontier, or at least so far well that nothing in the shape of a warlike expedition is contemplated by the Viceroy in Council. We can detect, indeed, a tone of indignation in the sentence in which the public is warned against putting faith in the reckless statements of "irresponsible people." We fear, however, that the public will refuse to be comforted with these vague generalities. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the pretensions of official persons in these days to be the sole depositaries of information about the state of affairs on the Frontier. Any man who takes the trouble to read and think must understand that England cannot any longer afford to leave the Afghans and the other border tribes on the North-West Frontier to their own devices. That part of the Frontier which the Government of India professes to keep in order is only placed under the imperfect control of scattered military stations; and, this form of administration having failed,—for the mountaineers become more insolent every year as their arms improve in quality and quantity and their raids go unpunished,—nothing remains for the British Government but to conquer and hold the mountainous region from the Himalayas to the Hindoo Koosh. This is a less difficult task than the Russians accomplished in the Caucasus; and it must be undertaken, and speedily too, unless it is desired that the whole of Central Asia beyond our existing Frontier should pass into the possession of Russia. The Russians may not desire to extend their territory in Asia, but they cannot help advancing till they reach the British Frontier, and the only question for statesmen to consider is whether that Frontier should remain where it is or be extended further to the north and west. The puerile conceit of separating England and Russia by a belt of petty States too weak to maintain themselves against either one Power or the other was abandoned long ago by all sensible men; and, when Lord Lytton made some elegant remarks in his Budget speech on the political value of such States, we gave him credit for not meaning what he said. We take the liberty now, too, of receiving with polite incredulity the formal announcement that Lord Lytton has ceased to have any Frontier policy except the general one of peace on earth and goodwill to all mankind, and that he is content to let the control of events in Central Asia slip out of his hands, and to be himself the sport of circumstances. To be of any value, these assurances of the Government should be coupled with exact information as to the terms of the very suspicious settlement made with the Afreedees and the use proposed to be made of the 40 or 45 lakhs of rupees lately sent by Government from Bombay to Umballa. Half confidences are more disquieting than complete reserve; and Lord Lytton makes a great mistake if he imagines that the soothing words of a message that really tells the public nothing they want to know will suffice at this season of excitement to tranquillize men's minds.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S Minute, dated from the Poona districts on the 24th instant, ought to settle those interested clamours which have been raised in this Presidency against the sufficiency of the relief rates; and it ought to have a similar effect as regards the Madras Presidency, in which Dr. Townsend and Dr. Harvey have examined the people and found the relief rates sufficient to keep them in fair condition. Dr. Cornish, the Sanitary Commissioner, is of a different opinion, as everybody knows now; but it seems quite possible to us that the tremendous bill of mortality which he has charged to the alteration in the Government of India policy ought really to be presented to natural calamities—such as cholera, dysentery, small-pox, and fever—which no Government in the world could prevent, and which are reported to be general in nearly every district of Mysore and Madras. There has been something singular in the way Dr. Cornish's reports have been pushed into notoriety and used for the purposes of the agitators who are wildly demanding that more money shall be spent in the Famine districts. The chief organ of these agitators in the Bombay Presidency published a telegram last week from Madras, in which it was stated that Dr. Cornish had charged the Government of India with burking his reports and giving prominence to Sir Richard Temple's reports on the opposite side of the question. This conduct seemed to us so unfair on the part of the Government of India that we commented upon it warmly and believed that Government to have made a serious mistake. But what is our surprise to find that Dr. Cornish in his report makes no such charge against the Government of India, and that the Government of India in its despatch of the 12th instant to the Secretary of State distinctly states that, although reference is made to Dr. Cornish's report in the despatch addressed to the Secretary of State by the Madras Government on the 31st March, "which apparently "contained a repetition of the adverse opi"nion expressed by Dr. Cornish as to the "sufficiency of the relief rate of wage," it had received no copy of such a report. The object of such a grave misstatement as was made by the agitators against the Famine policy of the Government is obvious. But is it not dishonest to seek to throw discredit upon Sir Richard Temple and the Government whose servant he is, and to attempt to excite sympathy with those people who persist that the relief wages are insufficient—we say is it not mischievously dishonest to attempt to effect these objects by trickery and falsehood? We leave the *Times of India* and its accomplice in Madras to answer this question, and we hope that the native press will be as ready to take notice of the fact that an unfounded charge has been, apparently, deliberately brought against the honesty of the Government of India, as they were to seize on the erroneous telegram of the *Times of India* and twist it to the purpose that suited them best. There is always a consolation in cases like this that their sins are sure to find them out, and then their effects recoil with tenfold violence upon the people who resorted to such questionable proceedings as those we complain of. The resolution which we publish elsewhere shows how well pleased the Government of India is with the Bombay Government's vigorous and economical management of the Famine, and with the policy of abandoning petty works and forcing able bodied labourers on large central task works where they could be properly supervised—a policy which soon had the effect of weeding out the lazy and those who did not require public assistance, and sufficiently accounts for that sudden and marvellous decrease of labourers on relief works which haunts the *Times of India* like a hideous nightmare—and we need scarcely refer to it further except to repeat that it ought to convince every one but a political rogue or humanitarian fanatic that the reduction of relief rates in this Presidency has been a successful and excellent stroke of public policy.

ALTHOUGH the Famine which is scourging this Presidency is at present very difficult to bear, yet it is probable that in the future it will be found not to have been an unmitigated evil It has already resulted in the construction of numerous roads, the clearing out of wells, the construction of irrigation canals—all works which will be of great benefit to the ryot of the future. It has also been the means of inducing the Government of India to sanction a chord line which will ultimately prove the means of uniting Northern and Central with Southern India in a way which has hitherto been unknown. Misfortune is frequently a stepping stone to prosperity, and so, when the Dhond and Munmar line is completed, it may be that many people will have good reason to bless the Famine of 1876-77. It is probable that yet another great work will be associated with the Famine. Sir Richard Temple has been visiting Beejapore—famous for its temples, its tanks, its possession of one of the longest guns in the world, the famous Malik-i-Maidan ("King of the Plain"), its splendid ruined mosques, mausoleums, mouldering gardens, abandoned palaces, and its faded glory as the capital of the Mahomedan kingdom founded by the wandering son of Murad II., the Osmanli Sultan. Like the melancholy halls of Balclutha, Beejapore is now completely deserted; silence broods on its walls, and the voice of its sons is dumb. But, thanks to the Famine, there is some hope of Beejapore being raised, if not to its former splendour, at least to the dignity of a town with a population. There has been a proposal for some time before the Bombay Government that the civil station of Kulladghee should be transferred to Beejapore; and working upon this suggestion, Sir Richard Temple proposes that one of the great relief works of the Famine should be nothing less than the restoration of the Begum's Lake, the embankment of which is more than a mile in length. During his visit to the northern talookas of the Kulladghee districts, he went over Beejapore with Mr. Molecey, the Executive Engineer, and was shown the Begum Talao, which he describes as having been one of the sources of the former prosperity of Beejapore. He found that the tank has an ample catching area; that it can contain an immense quantity of water; that its waters used formerly to irrigate a considerable area; that its great embankment is breached only in two places; that the silt in it can be easily removed; and that its situation is salubrious; and for all these reasons he recommends that immediate sanction be given to the commencement of the repair of the Begum Talao as a relief work. The Bombay Government has already had placed before it by the Irrigation Department a proposal that the Begum Talao should be put in order at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 5,000. Therefore, there are evidently better days in store for a city which is the most interesting in the whole Southern Mahratta Country, if not in the west of India.

THE Chief Commissioner of Mysore, writing on the 31st ultimo, gives some particulars of the nature of the famine in Mysore. Rain had fallen, before the 31st ultimo, and the tanks had got a small supply. Still, the feeling of disappointment of the agriculturists was not allayed. Dacoities or highway robberies were not infrequent; at a special sessions at Chitaldroog 50 dacoits were convicted and punished. Cholera was still prevalent, though fatal cases were on the decline, The deaths from cholera for the whole province were 2,860. Small-pox also claimed many victims. The mortality among cattle from disease and hunger was still very great. From the 1st April to the 31st December 1876, no less than 230,756 cattle had died. Sheep, goats, horses, and asses are not included in this heavy bill of cattle mortality. Grass, however, was springing up in many localities, and a number of villagers had succeeded in pasturing the better kinds of their cattle in forest and jungle tracts. Since that report was received we have later and more concentrated information about the state of the Madras Presidency generally in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th instant, containing Sir Richard Temple's minutes. We learn that in the province of Mysore, in the week ending 17th March, cholera, dysentery, fever, and small-pox were more or less prevalent in every district, and that in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shamoga, Kadur and Chitaldroog cattle were suffering both from murrain and lack of fodder. Cholera had carried off 2,141 people. The amelioration of the condition of the country anticipated from the recent fall of rain had proved to be but temporary. Compared with the previous week there was an increase of 125 in the number of works in progress under relief officers, and of 1,912 in the daily average of persons employed thereon. The affected area in square miles of Mysore is 17,038, the population of which is 2,604,145; the persons employed on relief works under revenue officers numbered 38,512, and on works carried on by the Professional Department 31,052; and the amount expended up to date (that is, up to the 17th March) was Rs. 4,89,914. The weekly report from distressed districts other than Mysore in the Presidency of Madras is carried down to the 30th March. The grants placed at the disposal of Collectors amounted to Rs. 1,12,35,283, of which up to date Rs. 95,94,559 had been expended. The expenditure during the week was Rs. 3,97,387. The number on relief works was 661,296 persons, showing an increase of 12,485 over the week ending 17th March. Works in Trichinopoly were stopped, as the coolies formerly employed found more remunerative work elsewhere, and in Malabar no commencement in relief works had been made. The report of the Commissioner of Police regarding relief in the town of Madras shows that the daily average number of people resident in camps was 10,813, and that 12,322 paupers were fed on the average daily. The Red Hills camp is the largest, it possessing a daily average of 4,578 inmates. The latest reports about Madras are that good spring showers have fallen in Mysore province, Salem district, and parts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, and that the Cauvery and other rivers are in flood; but against this hopeful state of matters is to be placed Sir Richard Temple's opinion, telegraphed on the 11th April from Trichinopoly, that the condition of Madura is still uncertain, that mortality is increasing in some districts, that the numbers on charitable relief are increasing, and "among these persons many are found wretched." Sir Richard thinks that if the present prospect of the showers is realised there will be no increase of distress in Southern India, and that the "general "aspect of affairs in the whole Presidency is "more favourable than was anticipated in the "middle of April.

THE *Times of India* made yesterday an apparently honest though not very vigorous attempt to break that degrading connection which has turned it of late into a mere echo of those organs of native opinion which systematically strive to prejudice the public mind against the policy and conduct of the English rulers of India. Our contemporary still, indeed, rages with blindfold fury against the authors and administrators of the reduced scale of wages on certain Famine relief works, and panders cheerfully to the delusion sedulously propagated by the native press that horrors surpassing in atrocity those committed by the Turks in Bulgaria last year are now perpetrated from day to day in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by the servants of the British Government. The Turks only tortured thousands of victims for a few hours, but the Government of British India is represented as exposing millions of people to the prolonged torture of death by starvation. This opinion is maintained by the simple process of perverting all the evidence yet brought forward as to the actual working of the Famine policy. All the art our contemporary knows is to go on asserting that witnesses whose authority is entitled to respect have said exactly the reverse of what they really did say; and he will probably stick to this mode of carrying on a controversy, for "'tis as easy as lying," to use a classical phrase. With unparalleled effrontery he declares that Dr. Townsend, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of India, Dr. Hewlett, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of Bombay, and Mr. Percival, the Collector of Sholapore, have all pronounced the 1½ anna wage insufficient; whereas the statements they have made are to the contrary effect. He even misrepresents Dr. Cornish, who, while fighting vehemently about the past, owns that the present regulations, which provide for the relief of children not old enough to work as well as for the payment of wages to persons able to work, are liberal enough. As the regulations in question have been in force in Bombay for some months, the Resolution of our Government about the relief of children of tender years having been published in December, none of Dr. Cornish's remarks on the mismanagement of the Famine in Madras can possibly apply to the state of things in this Presidency.

In discussing the proposal to reintroduce the Contagious Diseases Act into Bombay, our contemporary had in like manner, up to yesterday, followed with dog-like fidelity the lead of the native press. It was in *Native Opinion*, we think, that we saw the advocates of this Act denounced some time ago as persons who "wished to provide wholesome prostitutes for "English soldiers and sailors." The *Times of India* a few days since translated this remark into still coarser and more offensive language, and we then thought it right to suggest that the subject was in itself a nasty one, and that decency forbade the use, in treating of it, of expressions savouring of the gutter. In reply, our contemporary is good enough to speak of the *Bombay Gazette* as a print which "fills its immaculate "columns from time to time with libels of the "foulest kind on the character of English "ladies." Our readers are the best judges of the truth or falsehood of this accusation, which no one could have made but a man who goes literally insane and foams at the mouth whenever the name of the *Bombay Gazette* is mentioned in his hearing. We cannot even guess what the man may mean by such an accusation, but his wrath against us is intelligible enough, and we can afford to forgive him. We pass with pleasure to the concluding portion of his article of yesterday, in which, abandoning the high ground of morality on which opposition to the Contagious Diseases Act is so often based, he condescends to talk of expediency, and argues that legislation of this kind is unwise because it does not attain its object. The Act, he says, is recommended for adoption because it will improve the health of the general population; but, though it will undoubtedly benefit those persons who frequent the houses of public women, it must really do harm to the rest of the population by frightening away from the hospitals unregistered women who are suffering from disease. This is a legitimate line of attack, and we have had our own doubts as to the possibility of working the Act efficiently. But the prejudiced critic of the *Times of India* has been careful to quote from Dr. Weir's Report of the working of the Act in Madras only that portion which tells in his favour. He totally overlooks the statement that the Act has had a most beneficial effect in suppressing the more malignant form of disease against which it is especially directed, and that "the frightful "ravages caused by venereal diseases in the po"pulation of Madras a few years ago are now "seldom met with." We are glad to notice the admission that the class for whose benefit the Act is immediately designed are benefited by it; and the few words above quoted indicate the tendency of the evidence collected in Dr. Weir's Report as to the results of such legislation on the health of the general body of inhabitants of those large cities to which it has been applied. The shrieking sisterhood of Bombay would be unhappy if we were not to say a word, in conclusion, about their complaint that this Act is to be thrust upon them by main force without discussion. This is a curious complaint to come from people who have hitherto been allowed to say what they like without interference or objection, and who will probably discuss the unsavoury subject to their hearts' content at the next meeting of the Corporation. If there is anything in what they say, surely they should be able to carry public opinion with them. Hit high or hit low, however, there is no pleasing these sentimental people. Oppose them in discussion, and they call you a fiend; vote against them without saying more than is absolutely necessary, and they denounce you as a brutal oppressor. They cannot understand, apparently, that this is a subject on which most men do not care to talk, and that hysterical leading articles about it once a week are simply a public nuisance.

POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.

EXTRAS, containing the Political Telegrams received during the day, will be issued in future from this office during business hours. The charge for delivery of these Extras to subscribers to the daily paper will be Rs. 2 a month. To non-subscribers, the Extras will be sold at the rate of one anna each. Subscribers who wish to receive the Extras regularly will be good enough to send their names to be registered.

April 18, 1877.

THE PORT TRUST AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Cosmopolitan," when charging the Port Trust with the design of ruining private enterprise by the reduction of wharfage fees on certain classes of goods, loses sight of a few important points that might be thus briefly set down—

1st. That the Port Trust is only trying to win back to its bunders and wharves traffic that in former years frequented the latter, but which during the last 18 months or so has been seduced by low fees to the private bunders.

2nd. That the Trustees, holding as they are certain property in trust for Government, must endeavour to make some income in duty bound. The income can only be made by having traffic. If the benefit of low fees can be obtained at the private bunders, then traffic will be diverted from the Trust wharves. Hence it follows that the Port Trust must in order to avoid entire loss reduce its fees so as to retain traffic.

3rd. That if the Trustees did not, by modifying their fees, try and retain trade, they would be wilfully neglecting the interests of Government.

4th. That though reduced fees are not likely to increase the revenue of the Port Trust, yet by keeping to high fees will leave *no revenue* at all, as all the traffic would then go to the private bunders where low fees are charged.

5th. That though the private companies are by "Cosmopolitan's" letter allowed to reduce their fees *ad libitum*, the Trustees are to be denied any such privilege, but suffer entire loss and not make any endeavour to repair the harm primarily inflicted by the private bunders.

The above facts appear to have been entirely over looked by "Cosmopolitan" in his indignation against the Port Trust.

I quite agree that with the Port Trust on one side and the private bunders on the other, both reducing fees, the merchants and general trade are receiving the benefit, or—to use "Cosmopolitan's" own flowing language—"reaping the golden harvest." Yes; the harvest so much coveted by "Cosmopolitan" for the owners of the private bunders instead of for the trade. Leaving aside, however, the question of reduced fees, it certainly does appear that Government should interfere as much on behalf of the Port Trust as of the private companies owning properties along the foreshore. As the matter stands the Port Trust cannot make anything like a fair revenue, and the private bunders are even in a worse predicament. There is only one form of interference that would be in any way advantageous to both sides—and that is, for the Government to purchase the private properties on the foreshore. Taking into consideration all the bickering that has of late taken place between the Port Trust and the private companies, the only matter of wonderment is that Government have not yet taken any action in that direction. It is well known that of late money is very scarce in Bombay and for want of it private enterprise is forced to lay dormant and passive. The spirit, however, is not wanting, and the Government by becoming purchasers of the saleable portion of the foreshore could throw such an amount of ready money into the market as to inaugurate a fresh era in the prosperity and well doing of this city.

As for "Cosmopolitan's" attempt to fix odium on the Port Trust it is entirely misdirected. As I have shown above, the, Trustees cannot help in the interests of Government making reductions to keep pace with the private companies. It is beyond a doubt that Government should not be competitors with private enterprise, but under the peculiar circumstances of the case it cannot be avoided unless the whole foreshore is under one management. The attempt by "Cosmopolitan" to throw individual responsibility on the Traffic Manager of the Port Trust is also at fault. The Traffic Manager is as much called upon to look after the interest of the bunders placed under his charge as the Trustees are called upon to look after the interests of Government, and any of his recommendations for modification of fees is dictated no doubt by the spirit that influences Government as well as private business—viz. an interest in the respective departments. It is, therefore, an idle pastime to try and fit individual responsibility on any one Port Trustees or Traffic Manager concerned in the great squabble agitating the owners of private bunders in Bombay—viz., Port Trust *versus* Private Companies.

April 18th. A.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 17TH APRIL.

HER HIGHNESS the Maharanee of Kutoree, in the district of Gaya, arrived at Bhosawul on the 30th ultimo, and, after a day's rest here, left for Khundwa by the mail train *en route* to Lower Bengal. The Maharanee had been on a pilgrimage to Rameshwur and Dwarka, and she has also visited several sacred shrines in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay during the last year. Her Highness was accompanied by two hundred natives of the Kutoree State. She was much pleased with the accommodation provided her by the officials of the Railway Company of this station.

The Municipal Committee at Julgaum have lately obtained the sanction of Government to spend Rs. 8,000 for excavating the Mehroon reservoir as a relief work, which was stopped for a short time in that talooka. The Committee have already employed three hundred destitute people of the district of Khandeish at the Mehroon reservoir work. Assistant Surgeon Shantaram Venayeck has been appointed in charge of the Government dispensary, Julgaum, *vice* Dr. K. S. Nariman, L.M., who left for England in order to compete for the Indian Medical Service.

As the earthwork of the proposed railway line from Munmar to Dhond is to be commenced shortly, eighteen thousand men from the districts of Nassick and Khandeish are expected to arrive at the Munmar station for that purpose. It is also said that several Government officials in the Public Works Department have already arrived and encamped on the Flats at that station. The opening of this chord line will be a great relief work now on the Nassick-Bhosawul railway line.

The Brahmin vakeels of Nusseerabad (Bhudlee) established a "Court of Arbitration" at that station last month and about half a dozen cases of civil suits have been satisfactorily decided by that court amounting to Rs. 5,000. The vakeels have no doubt adopted the best course to suit the liquidators of the Koonbee community, which is of less trouble and cost. A court has also been established on the same footing at Wurrungaum the week before last.

It is in contemplation to change the time of the running of the passenger trains on this district. The up and down local trains are to run right through between Bombay and Nagpore without stopping for the night at this station. The up Jubbulpore mail train is proposed to run through Bhosawul during the day instead of night (11-30 P. M.) as it is at present.

Mr. Henry Prescott, of the Nassick District Police, was amongst us yesterday. He is engaged in giving his advice to the Mofusil Police with a view to trace the rogues who attempted to loot the Nassick treasury on the 29th ultimo. A place of Superintendent of Police in the native State of Baroda was offered to Mr. Prescott a few days ago which he has refused. He was the first officer who had placed his services by the order of Government at the disposal of the present Gaekwar, His Highness Sayajee Rao, and brought him from the village Kalligaum in 1876.

The daily drill of the E., or Captain Maurice's Company, and F., or Captain Swarbrick's Company, of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is at a standstill owing to a pressure of work on the railway at present. Mr. A King has been appointed quarter-master of the corps *vice* Mr. G. D. Henry resigned. Captain H. I. Thomson has been granted leave of absence for two years to proceed to England on medical certificate.

Yesterday a young Mahomedan *budmash* was tried by Mr. H. Woodward, C.S., the Divisional Magistrate, charged with committing rape on the person of a young Goanian girl of a respectable family. The *budmash* was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. It is strange that a cunning old woman, who was at the bottom of this case, was found dead in the Police lock-up the night before last.

The camps of Mr. W. H. Propert, C. S., the Chief Magistrate of the District, and Captain O. Probyn (Invalid Establishment), the Superintendent of Police Khandeish, are now at Soorungana in Dangwan. They have been on a shooting excursion in the talooka of Pimpalnair the week before last, accompanied with a large number of native shikarees, where they bagged much game and amongst which were a pair of tiger cubs.

The weather is getting warm here during the day; the thermometer rises to 87 degrees in the shade. The epidemic of small pox has now disappeared from this station. We had a shower of rain the night before last.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CABUL AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 18TH APRIL.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that active correspondence is being carried on between the Ameer of Cabul and the Akhoond of Swat. The Ameer is intriguing to bring about a mutiny among the troops of Khelat and troops are being sent to Gulistan to aid in any rising which may be effected. The forces at Candahar are trebled. It is universally believed that a *Jéhad* will take place. The Ameer visits Jellalabad to stir up the Afreedees to a religious war. Reports are current that a rupture with the British has taken place and of the probability of a reconciliation between the Ameer and Yakoob Khan. The *Civil and Military Gazette* considers that the reference to the rumours in the Simla telegram is mischievous, for it insinuates what is positively false. The *Civil and Military Gazette* says it knows positively that a breach has taken place.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CABUL AFFAIRS.

SIMLA, 18TH APRIL.

Since the death of the Cabul Envoy, the Conference at Peshawar has been closed without any definite change in the relations between India and Cabul. For some time past a fanatical feeling has been stirred up in Cabul, arising probably from European events; otherwise there is no groundwork for the disquieting rumours which have been spread by irresponsible people. The Frontier is quiet, and events beyond are unlikely to disturb peace and security.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL.

In to-day's sitting of the House of Commons, the Hon'ble R. Bourke (Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs), in reply to a question as to whether any Treaty existed guaranteeing the neutrality of Roumania, said that no such Treaty did exist, and that the European Powers consider Roumania to be part of Turkey.

DEPARTURE OF MR. LAYARD.

Mr. A. H. Layard has embarked at Brindisi for Constantinople to take up the post of British Ambassador at the Porte.

SUEZ CANAL DUES.

The Directors of the Suez Canal Company have decided to reduce the sur-tax half a franc on steamers passing the Canal.

OBITUARY.—Major-General Pottinger.

THE PERSIAN ARMY.

TEHERAN, 17TH APRIL.

The Persian Camp, which was assembled at Kermanshah, has been raised and the troops composing it sent into the interior.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 18TH APRIL.

The situation here with respect to the Turkish question remains unchanged, meanwhile active warlike preparations continue.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar starts for Kischeneff to-night to inspect the Russian army assembled there. His Majesty will not, however, take part in the expected campaign.

Abdul Kerim Pacha and the Chief of the Turkish Staff are at Roubchoux (?)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, 18TH APRIL.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Assyria, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on Monday.

ADEN, 18TH APRIL.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Arcot, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left yesterday.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats flat.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.
Fair Dhollers 4 15-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.
7 lbs. Shirtings 6-4½
8½ lb. do. 7-4½
40s Mule Twist 0-10¾
3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅝
5 per cent French Rente, 1872 ....104¼
Bar Silver 54¼
Exchange in Paris on London........25.12
About £200,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.
Departure—Memfi.

LINE REPORTS.—18TH APRIL.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 9⅞d. per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...1s. 9 15-16d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight...1s. 10d. „
Documents, 3 months' sight...1s. 10 1-16d. „
Sovereigns .... Rs. 11-8 each.

SIR LEWIS PELLY is, we hear, a passenger by the mail steamer that leaves Bombay on Monday next.

A NEW Bank, to be known as the Madras Land Mortgage and Loan Bank, Limited, has been started at Madras, and will commence business on the 1st May. Its capital will be one lakh of rupees, in four hundred shares of Rs. 250 each, of which half have already been subscribed.

IN continuation of the news telegraped by the Peshawur correspondent of the *Pioneer* a few days back, our contemporary says he has ascertained that the police inspector, killed near Fort Abazai, was shot by an outlaw of whom he was in pursuit under orders of the Assistant Commissioner. The frontier generally is reported quiet.

DR. BROWNE, late editor of the (Madras) *European*, and at one time known in Bombay, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for theft according to a telegram from Calcutta of the 16th instant, published in Madras on Monday last.

RAIN has fallen heavily at Bellary, the reservoirs in the town have been filled and no further apprehension is felt about the supply of water. The rain fell for an hour and a half, and a few more such downpours would help to make things look brighter, feed the hungry and relieve the pockets of the taxpayers.

THE Sultan of Turkey has, through the Turkish Consul in Bombay, conveyed to the Mussulmans of Madras his warmest thanks for the sympathy expressed by them with, and the relief afforded to, the sufferers in Turkey. The Moulvies of Mecca have also expressed their appreciation of the kindly feelings which prompted the Mahomedans of Madras to raise funds for the relief of their suffering brethren in Turkey.

POOR Sir Richard Temple is still being plentifully abused by a certain section in Madras Here is the kind of language used about him by the *Madras Times*:—"The comb of the Bengal cock ought to be cut, for he is crowing all too loudly and proving positively annoying in the way in which he is proceeding with his work. All Madras ought to resent the impertinence of the visit to Trichinopoly and the South generally, which has the ugly look of supervising the Duke's recent action." Yet it is not so long ago since all the Madras papers were crying out that nobody needed supervision more than the Duke!

THE *Madras Mail*, in exposing some blunders made by our local contemporary with reference to Dr. Cornish's report, says that the *Times of India's* statement that that report has never appeared save surreptitiously in the *Madras Times* is disproved by the fact that it (the *Mail*) published it immediately after it was laid on the editor's table. As the *Times of India* has tried to make a good deal of capital out of Dr. Cornish's report, it is just as well to learn from the *Madras Mail* that the Government of Madras has never shown any anxiety to burke Dr. Cornish's reports. 'A glance at the lists in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of papers placed on the editors' table in the last four months will satisfy anybody that so far as famine literature is concerned the Government have not erred on the side of illiberality."

WE quote the following paragraph from the *Indian Daily News*:—"The new President of the United States was at one time a Unitarian. Since he married a Methodist lady, however, his views have become somewhat difficult to ascertain. 'How many enlightened Christian men are married to orthodox wives, and done for?' the *Indian Mirror* asks in this connection. But our contemporary is flippant even about Dr. Cumming, who now yet once more foretells the end of the world. The greatest catastrophe that ever happened in the history of mankind is about to happen, he says. 'It has already happened in Bengal and we hope there will not be a repetition,' says the *Mirror*, with an outspokeness quite refreshing in this age of cant and shams."

THEY have an Agri-horticultural Society in Madras, and some of its exploits show a certain amount of greenness more commendable in vegetation than in mankind. Some time ago the Honorary Secretary was informed that a case of Liberian coffee plants was lying unclaimed at the P. and O. office, whereupon the Committee, taking pity on the poor plants, took charge of them and put them into a fern house, where they grew luxuriantly. But just when the plants were becoming the pride of the agri-horticulturists, it was found that they belonged to the Mysore Government, and in their next report the committee had to state either in sorrow or in sarcasm—"They were forwarded to Bangalore, in consequence of a letter from Dr. Hooker, stating that they were intended for the Mysore Government, and thanking the Society for having taken care of them!"

THE *Englishman*:—"Even in these easy going days there are sufferers for, if not martyrs of, science. Mr. James Burgess, Archæologist for Western India, is the latest victim we have heard of. It was those bees of Ajunta again. Mr. Burgess was so fiercely attacked by these belligerent creatures that his face became badly swollen, and he had to be on the sick-list for some days. However, we were glad to hear that he had been able to effect a retreat in good order, and he was to reach Malwa by way of Indore a few days ago. There is nothing much in that city in his line that we remember; but there are certain extensive ruins in the neighbourhood of Mhow which we do not think have been systematically described by any modern Indian antiquary. Possibly, now that the Railway affords such facilities, Mr. Burgess may contemplate running on to the dirty and holy city of Oojein; but would he not there be trespassing on the Tom Tidler's ground of other Archæologists? They are a tough race, and Mr. Burgess might find them as fierce as the bees of Ajunta."

THE distress in the north of China is very great. A Shanghai paper, the *Celestial Empire*, contains the following statements:—"We hear that the distress in Shantung has reached such a pitch that the unfortunate people are throwing themselves down wells and poisoning themselves with arsenic, unable any longer to bear their sufferings. At Tsi-nan Fu they are bringing their children to the Roman Catholic Bishop, saying that if he will not take them into his Orphanage they will kill them. From Tungchow Fu we hear that a good deal of grain is coming into the province through the small rivers, but the people who are famishing are those who have no money to buy it. The Bishop above referred to is distributing over a hundred dollars a day to the poor, but has quiet exhausted his resources. We are therefore glad that part of the money subscribed by the community of Shanghai has been forwarded to him. More grain would find its way to the suffering province, were it not that the mandarins forbid merchants to sell at higher prices than those of last year, and this checks importation."

THERE is less likelihood than ever of the Ceylon quarrel being patched up and agreement come to between the Church Missionary Society and Bishop Copleston. We learn from a Madras paper that the Committee of the Church Missionary Society have assured the managers of the Cooly Mission again very positively that they will stand by them thoroughly. They have given practical proof of their intention to do so by nominating two laymen for the Tamil Cooly Mission who are to reach Ceylon by June; they have also granted Rs. 1,000 each for four new churches to be built in such places as will be convenient for the converts. It will be remembered a good deal of the bad feeling aroused was in consequence of the native Christians declining to worship in churches where ritualism was practised. Mr. Clark's letter to the *Record* (London) has also been published, and an article written upon it calling on the Evangelical readers of that journal to help those in Ceylon who are contending for Protestant Christian teaching with subscriptions to the fund for building the above churches. In response to this appeal one gentleman has written to the *Record* promising Rs. 500, and exhorting others to give. In consequence of this, the Committee have taken renewed courage and will go on in their work altogether irrespective of the Bishop of Colombo.

THE latest Japan news is to the 29th of March The *Overland China Mail* of that date says that operations against the rebels in the South have been continued by the Government with considerable vigour during the last fortnight, although no battles of importance have been fought. The rebels are all gathered in the neighbourhood of Kumamoto, the castle of which town they are closely besieging; it is, indeed, rumoured that the castle has capitulated, but the report requires confirmation. The Government is still pouring troops and stores into the south, and nothing more has been heard of the reported disaffection in the army and navy. Certain confessions of police agents have been published, in which it is alleged that these men were engaged by one or two prominent members of the Government to assassinate General Saigo, the leader of the rebels, as long ago as 1874, and it is said that the discovery of this plot induced the General to take command of the insurgents. If the army and navy remain loyal there need be little doubt that the insurrection will be quelled within a few weeks. It is proposed to form a foreign volunteer corps at Yokohama; the Governor of the province, however, has notified that such a step would be regarded as "unfriendly" by the native authorities. —A severe shock of earthquake has been experienced at Yokohama.—A new Japanese man-of-war of 1,800 tons has just been launched at Yokoska.

THE tables showing the ascertained or estimated population of the different countries of the earth, prepared by Herr Behm, of Gotha, and Professor Wagner, of Koningsberg, and published as a supplement to a recent number of Dr. Petermanns' *Mittheilungen*, give the following as the statistics of the Turkish Empire:—European Turkey, 8,500,000 inhabitants; tributary States (Roumania and Servia) 5,836,345; possessions in Asia, 13,175,782; possessions and tributary States in Africa (including Egypt) 17,422,000; total, 44,934,000. The following table shows the population and prevailing religions in the different division of Turkey in Europe, according to the official census of 1864, effect being given to the recent separation of Skutari from the Vilayet of Monaster and Herzegovina from Bosnia:—

	Christians.	Mohammedans.	Jews.	Total.
City of Constantinople.........	121,267	183,540	22,943	327,750
Vilayet of Adrianople.........	814,742	522,135	13 017	1,349,894
„ Danube	1,380,799	911,280	10,471	2,302,550
„ Salonica	334,873	302,972	11,500	649,345
„ Jamna	472,574	241,082	3,670	717,308
„ Monaster	494,159	742,270	3,992	1,240,421
„ Skutari	89,491	82 048	—	171,539
„ Bosnia	708,297	437,377	6,298	1,151,972
„ Herzegovina	142,128	43,219	74	185,421
Crete	234,113	37,840	3,200	275,153
Ægean Islands	27,800	1,874	—	29 674
Land and Sea Troops	—	105,863	—	105,863
Total......	4,820,243	3,611,480	75,165	8,506,888

The returns for the last census year have not yet been completed. An examination, however by Herr Kutchera of the annual returns for the year 1873 and 1874 of the Mahommedan and non-Mahommedan male inhabitants of the several provinces brings out this result:—Mussulman male inhabitants of the 8 vilayets, 1,862,447; non-Mussulman, 2,433,356; total, 4,295,803. Taking the double of this as the total population of the vilayets, the figures are 8,591,606, to which are added for Constantinople, 685,000; Crete, 276,153; troops, 105,863; islands, 29,674; giving as the estimated number of inhabitants in European Turkey, 9,687,143.

THE writer of "Scientific Notes" in the *Madras Mail* says that "the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has severely denounced in his Lenten pastoral consanguineous marriages, in the interests of public health. These kind of unions, even up to an incestuous point, were common with some ancient nations; but later on a sentiment of natural repulsion against them set in. The Mosaic law regulated and opposed certain degrees of relationship in contracting marriages; and Christianity rendered these degrees more severe. Physiologists are agreed that after four or five generations of 'breeding in and in' albinoism is produced. This is a disease illustrated in the instance of a white descendant of black parents, or of a white infant the progeny of a black father and mother. This whiteness is not akin to that of fair races; it is a pale, cadaverous expression, unpleasant for the individual himself, as for the spectator; the hair is white, the iris of a pale rose colour, incapable of bearing strong light, but perceiving objects perfectly in the dark. It is under the operation of the same influences, that white rats and mice are produced; as also the change from a jet black to white, of the cooks of the famous race of Fleche poultry. Hares, partridges, &c., are also liable to the same malady, and which explains the discoloration of the Chinese cyprius in an aquarium. In the case of sheep, close breeding changes them from an ordinary white, to that of albinoism, but the effects are more observed in a greater fineness and flexibility of wool, an alteration of form, and of relative sterility. With man, as with animals, albinoism leads to degeneration and shortness of life; it produces idiotcy, deafness, dumbness, epilepsy, and scrofula."

AS Sir Richard Temple appears to be having misunderstandings with the Madras people all round, it is not surprising that a politely bitter correspondence has passed between his secretary and a Civilian named Barlow, Collector of the Chingleput District. Mr. Barlow saw in the *Gazette of India* certain views attributed to him with respect to the possibility of collecting in future years part of the uncollected land revenue of this year; and so he wrote to Sir Richard Temple to say that this was wrong. Sir Richard's secretary replied that, so far as the memory of his master, Mr. Bisset, and himself served them, the answer Mr. Barlow gave to Sir Richard's question, whether, if succeeding seasons were good it might not be possible to collect a part at any rate of this year's arrears, was that "he would be unable this year to collect more than one half of the land revenue of his district, though he might be able to realise much of the balance due on 'dry crop' lands next year if the seasons were favorable." Mr. Barlow wrote back at once to Sir Richard's secretary, not only denying that he ever expressed the opinions attributed to him in the *Gazette of India*, but stating that when he conversed with the Famine Delegate he was not even aware that it was in contemplation to suspend collections, and that if he expressed any opinion at all about the feasibility of collecting arrears of revenue in future years it must have been that doing so "would entail coercive process, was unadvisable, and would ruin the ryots already impoverished by an almost unprecedented succession of bad seasons." Mr. Barlow, in his mode of lecturing at the badgered Famine Delegate, reminds us somewhat of his namesake in "Sandford and Merton" when he was desirous of pointing a moral and adorning a tale upon Master Tommy.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 12th April 1877 that in Madras rain is reported from all districts except Bellary, Chingleput and Tanjore: in Kistna, and parts of South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly it has fallen in fair quantity: elsewhere it has been slight; general prospects are said to be not much improved. The numbers on relief works are 708,014, giving an increase of 14,253 on last week, and of those receiving gratuitous relief 187,976, an increase of 73,194; the latter is due partly to inclusion of some previously omitted returns, and partly to separate relief given to the children of those on the works. The largest increases on the works are 14,600 in Kurnool and 11,300 in Cuddapah: a decrease of 16,000 in Nellore is partly due to omission of some returns, but also to dispersion of the people to agricultural employment rendered possible by the late rain. No rain is reported from Mysore: the numbers are 55,687 on relief works and 57,974 charitably relieved. In Bombay there has been no rain and no change is reported. Storms with showers and hail are reported from many districts of the Central Provinces: the *rabi* outturn is said to be slightly damaged, but general prospects are satisfactory. No rain is telegraphed from Berar, Central India, or Rajpootana. There has been rain in all the districts of Bengal during the week, and in many it has been heavy; its effect has been generally good, though crops being harvested have suffered in some places. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there have been showers and in several districts hail; but little damage has been done except in Sitapur; the *rabi* harvest is progressing. In the Punjab rain is reported from Lahore, Peshawur and Delhi; prospects are good. Rain has fallen in Assam.

THE use of the knife is unfortunately becoming of common occurrence amongst the natives of Bombay. There have been several instances recently before the Magistrates and Judges of our Criminal Courts of enraged men resorting to stabbing as a prompt and effective means of personal vengeance upon those who annoy them, and the violence is frequently perpetrated with a recklessness that betokens an utter indifference to the very serious consequences which must almost invariably follow both to themselves and their victims. Yesterday, there was a case before Mr. Justice Bayley and a Special Jury, in which a young man of about 20 years of age was charged with murder. The evidence against him went to show that he was annoyed at his wife leaving his house and going to that of her parents to wait upon her mother while the latter was sick, and that, in the course of a quarrel on the subject with his father-in-law, he became angered, and in the presence of several witnesses he drew a knife from his pocket, and stabbed both his wife and her father, inflicting upon the man such serious wounds that his death followed almost immediately. He was apprehended on the spot, and after the usual preliminary examinations by the Coroner and in the Police Court, he was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions on the capital charge. The defence urged before the Sessions Court was that the prisoner's act was not a premeditated one, but that he was evidently incited to it by some provocation that he had received. At the conclusion of the trial, the jury, after a short absence from the Court, returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder, but represented that they did not think the prisoner went to the house with a premeditated intention to kill his father-in-law. His Lordship deferred passing sentence until this morning.

THE *Leader*:—"Mr. Mackenzie's address to the students at the Doveton College, as reported by the *Statesman*, not only bristled with epigrammatic points but, what is much more to the purpose, was conspicuous for its commonsense. His departure from the conventional path in upholding the 'bread and butter sciences,' in preference to the idle honours of a University education, evinced considerable moral courage in a country where the mistakes of ancestors constitute the wisdom of their descendants. He told the lads, listening to him with surprise, that there were other walks in life than those pursued by clerks and Government servants. It was not less respectable, and probably far more lucrative, to acquire distinction as accountants, chemists, engineers, and so forth. 'Quill driving,' it was happily said, 'is not in itself a more honourable trade than engine-driving; a smear of oil is not more disgraceful than a smudge of ink.' Better to be artisans gradually achieving independence and a competent livelihood, than office-clerks chained to the desk from one weary year to another. Encouragement, too, was given in support of these friendly counsels. Mr. Mackenzie, as he himself remarked, is Secretary to the Committee which has been appointed to enquire how far the wants of Government may be supplied in India itself, and though he may not share Sir John Strachey's "visions of the future" and picture to himself "the argosies of commerce pouring free produce into all our ports," he yet ventures to look forward to a hopeful future when a dull leaden canopy of smoke shall hang over the suburbs of the chief city of British India. Whether hope tell here a true or a flattering tale, it is certain that Mr. Mackenzie's advice, if taken in good part, will spare the Doveton lads and their parents many anxious hours, and may open the path to brighter and more substantial results than a University curriculum with its hollow prizes."

WRITING about skating and scandal, the *Leader* says:—"No reprobation can be too bad for the 'anonymous jackas's—as we once heard a local satirist whimsically designated—who has ventured to treat our countrymen in India with something like the freedom with which they are treated at home. An incident which suggests these remarks has just occurred in Bombay. There is a Skating Rink in the Western capital, as in most other places; and the various humours of its pleasant gatherings have impelled a local bard to embody them in verse. Accordingly a "pome," called 'An Idyll of the Rink,' was printed and about to be published, when somebody—who, we suppose, obtained an early copy—remonstrated with the author, and ultimately prevailed upon him to suppress the production. But, meanwhile, a remonstrance against the offending effusion was sent to one of the local papers, and upon the *omne ignotum*, &c., principle everybody supposed that a most scandalous libel had been written upon Bombay society. This being the case, everybody naturally wished to see it. In vain did one or two persons write to say that it was not so bad as it was painted. Public curiosity was not to be thus appeased. The tiger of scandal thirsted for blood: and ultimately, the author took what was indeed the wisest course—he sent the entire impression of his "pome" to the *Bombay Gazette* office, to be placed at the disposal, not of the public, but of the members of the Rink. The edition of course went off at once, and most people in Bombay have seen the satire by this time. Opinions, we are told, being considerably divided as to the degree of offensiveness of which the author has been guilty." Here the *Leader* quotes part of the "pome" and concludes his remarks as follows:—"We do not see that the verses are sufficiently objectionable to cause scandal to society generally; and in Bombay there appears to have been a great deal too much fuss made about nothing. This, as we have said, is characteristic of Indian society, and Indian society (Mr. Darwin permitting) would do well to engraft upon the Sensitive Plant of its social susceptibilities—just a strip of the hide of the rhinoceros."

THE Yankees have not been treating Professor Huxley with very great respect. Here is a story about him which appears in an American paper:—"The eminent English scientist, Professor Huxley, made but a short stay in New York, but his arrival was the cause of a conversation between one of the city's amateur scientists and a matter-of-fact friend which seems to be worth reporting. The amateur is an enthusiastic admirer of Huxley, and he spoke so extravagantly about him that his friend finally became curious, and asked, 'Who in thunder is Huxley, any way?' 'You don't mean to say you have not heard about Professor Huxley, the great scientist?' 'Yes, I do though—never heard his name before. What has he done?' 'Why, man, Huxley made the important discovery about protoplasm.' 'About what?' 'Protoplasm.' 'And what the dickens is protoplasm?' 'Now look here—You don't mean to sit there and tell me you don't know what protoplasm is?' 'That's just it. Nary protoplasm.' 'Well—protoplasm is what we may call the life-principle.' 'Anything to do with insurance?' 'Oh, nonsense! The life-principle is nature; the starting point of vital action, so to speak.' 'He discovered that, did he?' 'Yes, a few years ago, in England.' 'And what good is it going to do?' 'Good! A great deal of good. It expands the circle of human knowledge, and is valuable in bearing out the theory of evolution. It is a noble contribution to science, and it has made Huxley one of the few immortal names that were not born to die.' 'So Huxley knows all about the life-principle, does he?' 'Yes, all about it.' 'And the starting point of vital action?' 'Exactly.' 'Well, see here now; can he take some of that protoplasm and go to work and make a man, or a horse, or an elephant with it?' 'Oh, no, he couldn't do that.' 'Can he take it and make anything at all of it, even a gnat or a fly?' 'I guess not." "Well, then, he may just go to thunder with his protoplasm. I don't believe it's worth ten cents a pound anyhow." Pears to me these scientific fellows put on a big lot of airs about very little. Protoplasm, eh? Shouldn't wonder if Huxley came over here to get up a company to work it. Did you say the mine is in England?' It is almost needless to say that the scientist gave up his friend in despair."

HYGIENE AT KIRKEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not long since a paragraph appeared in your influential columns, detailing a serious accident sustained by a gallant young officer in Kirkee while enjoying equestrian exercise. This same paragraph must have been read by half India, for it was reprinted, as most good things are, by the *Pioneer* and other organs. It certainly made a great impression on all of us. *En revanche*, it would seem that in order the better to prepare the limbs and nervous tissues of their bodies to meet such eventualities the inhabitants of Kirkee have since then uniformly gone in for real hard work and bodily exertion. In fact, it is no uncommon sight to see, as the first rays of the rising sun gild the towers and minarets of Kirkee, a gallant troop of young men and ladies, old men and children, ride forth towards the upland pastures, secure in the all powerful Ellwood (the worthy successor of Lincoln and Bennett) against the calorific beams of the Eastern Aurora. The general custom, on the termination of this morning ride, is to indulge in the coldest of cold baths. Now, Sir, equestrian exercise used with discretion is in itself usually considered to be not only perfectly innocuous but even beneficial to the human frame; and I fancy there are few of my medical friends who would recommend the absolute cessation of the matutinal bath. But when the two are by some extraordinary coincidence mixed up together, and horsemanship and seamanship are attempted to be combined, I ask any candid man what must be the inevitable result? Diana and Neptune, it is well known, never could pull together. The sanitary aspect of the affair of necessity becomes on the instant changed. In lieu of the bracing effect of the morning tub on the nerves already strung like fiddlestrings with the morning gallop, thus bringing the whole body up to concert pitch for the day, what do we have? Why, on the one side, to use the historical words of M. Mantalini, we have a demd, damp, unpleasant body for the last two miles or so of the ride, and on the other an access of cachinnory eructations supervening on the attenuated giggle of suspense. Do not, Sir, I entreat you, believe that I am writing this discritical exposition from imagination or even oral evidence. No, Sir, but from the sad experience of the dark 14th April. A young officer, zealous to a degree, that day sallied forth in all the pride of conscious manhood, mounted on his fiery steed, to do *cicerone* to a beloved friend round the darksome nooks of Yerrowda. Arrived at the foot of the modern fortress the two dismount. A superbly arrogant peal of the postern bell brings the grim warder to the door. Beneath the embattled front they pass on into the ivy-laden keep. There before them they see crime-stained convicts of every tongue and nation. The linguistic attainments of the visitors being of the highest order, an hour and a halt is pleasantly beguiled away in conversation with these same convicts. Neither was a warning of the awful trial that was awaiting the young officer wanting. One of the convicts, in whom he had recognised an ancient Burmese pal, as the moment of separation arrived, in a hoarse voice ejaculated, "oh, sweet my cough, beware the Moola's sandy ford!" A voice was heard far up a horse, "stables!" Actuated by a stern and unflinching sense of duty, he and his friend turn their nags' heads in the direction of the Kirkee stables. No turn to right, no turn to left; onward over moor, o'er fen, o'er craig, o'er torrent till Yerrowda's frowning portal sinks into the azure distance.

"Away through the gorse-break, o'er moorland and fell,
"O'er swift-rolling river"—

but no, *afsos ki bat* (*comme on dit à Lucknow*) there the momentary similitude to the mighty nimrod of the song ceases. The silvery Moola impedes their further progress. No kind Holkar is here to bridge the watery streak, as Rama, the incarnate Vishnu, bridged the mighty sea in his pursuit of his lovely Sita so foully ravished by Ravana. The gallant young officer and his friend take sweet counsel together. But presently the sweetness vanishes and bitterness succeeds. Their plans are at variance. The timid friend says he'll stick to the rocks for he knows of a ford; but the gallant young officer, impelled by a zeal worthy of the age of the chivalry, says—"No; procrastination is the thief of time. At last I have obtained the wished for opportunity." To the enquiring glance of his friend he vouchsafes to reply, "I have for some days past been studying that most abstruse of treatises, the manual of '75. I have found many funny little things, and I am thoroughly convinced that the majority of my acquaintances make the most egregious mistakes. Now it is somewhere enjoined, but whether in the Vedas or in the Kuran I forget, that experience alone can qualify. In Part III. Sec. 7, I the other day came across "the mode of swimming a horse." I have longed since then to put into practice what I have learnt in theory, and thus to fully qualify myself for the important position I am placed in. *Auf geschoben ist nicht auf gehoben*. Here, then, is my "opportunity." Without a moment's hesitation he forces his reluctant quad to the water's brink. Like the Irishman on St. Patrick's day's parade, "stiff as starch," his horse places one foot before the other, and enters the hostile element. In trepidation his friend looks on. Though this gallant officer belonged to the Scientific Corps, yet, however unaccountable it may appear, it is nevertheless true that he had entirely failed to realize the fact that the specific gravity of the human frame is lighter than that of water. A second afterwards, and the eddying waters, whirling through the locks of the crested mane of his horse, are surging up against his body with all their irresistible force. Backwards he is borne into the mighty flood, while his superb charger, with his proud eye uplifted heavenwards, is breasting the angry waves with his broad chest, and making heroic tracks onwards towards the opposite shore. In the meantime his friend has crossed by the ford. A piercing cry rises upward from the midst of the waters, and a voice wails forth. "The tail, the tail, where is that tail? I *knew* it was a mistake!" Looking backward whence the cry proceeds, what does he see? Two struggling forms in mid-stream. Gradually the quadruped emerges and shakes himself upon the bank. The effects of the bath on him are apparent in a moment with a snort like the wild mustang of the prairie, his Arab blood coursing in hot currents through his veins and his nostril dilated he starts off at full gallop. Immediately the friend launches his horse in pursuit, and *ventre à terre* they scour o'er the maidan. Presently with a skill only to be equalled, but never surpassed, by the Indian of the Pampas, a lasso is seen whirling through the air, and the next moment the recreant charger is a prisoner in durance vile. With the gossamer lightness of touch, for which the gallant possessor of the gallanter "Riskimmon" is so justly renowned for, leading him back, quivering like an aspin to the water's edge, he now sees the biped in his turn emerge from the watery depths. But though biped-liked he went in, yet, in yachting parlance, the wedge of emersion has more the appearance of a certain domestic quadruped after a wash, and for a while all his friend's scrutiny is of no avail in determining his identity. But when at length he is satisfied on that score, all his pent up feelings burst forth, and with tears of joy he rushes to greet his dearly beloved companion now restored to his fond embrace. But the officer in a cold and chilling tone bids him "Halt!" In accents deep and bitter he addresses him, "Oh cobby, cobby, it was the mane and not the tail I should have grasped! I must look it up again!" His friend with a look replete with admiration and devotion falls on his neck, and in the same voice of pathos that ere now has rung many a time clear through Kirkee ball-room and Poona tea-garden he bids him "come up old boy!" So true it is, O gentle reader, that small breakfasts with their concomitant light weight preserve a man's stable equilibrium in the greatest trials. The two remount their horses. But a little lump now rises in his throat; one little annoyance still remains. The stake hour has already begun and with all his zeal and ardour still he knows that the interests of hygiene are paramount in Kirkee, and as it is a prevalent idea that damp clothes give cold, he is constrained to bend his unwilling steps *gharko* and perforce to cut the morning stakes. Never mind; England expects every man to do his duty. Arrived at home, having put on dry clothes, with a devotion to duty almost Rajputic, is soon once again deep in the intricacies of the manual solving the many problems that that extraordinary production presents to the novice. An hour or so later his "boy" coming in, finds his master in a state of literary coma. At the sound of his feet he starts up, and with a wild shriek flinging the book at the astonished domestic, he exclaims, "I know it quarter column of tails on the leading fetlock brings the mane to;—

ACTION REAR.

BOMBAY.

THE LATE ASSAULT AT BHOWNUGGUR.—Mr. Grogan's case has been tried before the Chief Judge and the result was the acquittal of the ghorawalla and the sentencing of the cook to four months' and the bhungy to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

POOR-BOX.—The Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 5 from Mr. Inspector Framjee Bhikajee, and Rs 5 from Toolseeram Rucmajee, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A noted character, named Abdool Cureem, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of five separate charges of theft of property, consisting of wearing apparel belonging to five different parties, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at Victoria Gardens this evening, commencing at 5-45 P. M.:—

Quadrille............Vert Vert..........................Offenbach.
Overture ....Peter Schmoll ....Weber.
Mazurka ....La Charmeuse ....Heyer.
Selection ....Nabucco ....Verdi.
Valse..................Or et Azur ....Lamothe
Fantasia ....Auf den Alpen ....Herfurth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF THE FORGER GRESSENTHWAITE.—Yesterday, Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, distributed the amount of the reward of Rs. 1,000 received by him from the Lucknow authorities for the arrest of the forger Lawrence Gressenthwaite to the parties who successfully effected his arrest while he was endeavouring to leave this port by the P. and O. mail steamer Sumatra, on the 18th March last, under the fictitious name of Wilcox. Mr. Inspector Framjee Bhickajee received Rs. 750 and Mr Young, of Messrs. Wheatley, Madden and Co., Rs. 250. The Commissioner in handing over the sums of money addressed each of the recipients in suitable terms.

CHEATING AND FALSE PERSONATION.—On Monday last Mr. Shantaram Narayen appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and filed the following information:—"Mr. Shantaram Narayen, upon solemn affirmation, declares that a man whose name I am informed and verily believe is Parushram Vishwanath Kanhire, but who represented himself to me as Sadashiv Morishver Apte, within the last three weeks attempted to cheat me by passing off upon me three letters bearing date respectively the 5th March, 9th March, and 12th March, and also a receipt or promissory note bearing date the 9th March 1877, as genuine documents written or executed by Mr. Kasinath Mahadeo Thatte, now Mamlutdar of Yeola, whereas the said documents were not genuine as I am informed and verily believe. I charge the said Parushram Vishwanath Kanhire with having attempted to cheat me by obtaining from me at first Rs. 500 and afterwards Rs. 250, and also with having cheated me by personation as the sister's son of the said Kasinath Mahadeo Thatte." His Worship ordered a summons to issue against the accused which was made returnable on the 20th instant.

PUNDERPOOR.—Cattle are coming into Panderpoor in large numbers. Every day brings a large number of cattle from the surrounding villages, and there are now about two thousand head of cattle collected together at that town. As there is no fodder in the neighbourhood, several benevolent merchants of Poona and Punderpoor have commenced to send fodder from Poona to feed the cattle at Punderpoor. Private charity has shown itself ready for every good work in these districts whenever any great necessity has arisen to call it forth.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE WEATHER IN THE POONA DISTRICT.—Those who are in charge of relief works in the famine districts are anxiously watching the aspect of the weather. If very heavy rain were to fall just now, it would be very dangerous to those employed on the relief works, as they are entirely shelterless and have to sleep on the ground at night. If the ground became saturated with rain, sickness would most probably break out amongst them and many of them would die off. The most trying time for the famine-stricken people will be when the rains set in, as those who have become enfeebled from exposure and insufficient nourishment will then begin to droop and sicken. We feel that the worst of the famine has yet to come; for those who are employed on the public works express their dread of a heavy fall of rain at the present time, and what will it be when the monsoon comes?—*Id.*

THE ADDRESS TO COLONEL EVEZARD.—The residents of Poona were invited both by a public notice to all, and by private invitations to individuals, to meet at the residence of Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, for the purpose of arranging for the presentation of an address to Colonel Evezard on his departure from Poona. Although five was the hour appointed for the meeting, people continued to pour into the elegantly furnished hall until 6 o'clock. Shortly after six o'clock, Mr. Abdool Wahab, of the firm of Messrs. Ludha Ebraim & Co., proposed that the highly esteemed Government Contractor, Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee, should take the chair. Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee after thanking the meeting for the honour done to him, made a very able speech in Guzerathee in which he spoke of the long continued and excellent *régime* which the Poona Cantonment had enjoyed during the past twenty-five years, while Colonel Evezard held the office of Cantonment Magistrate. He knew all the residents in the Cantonment and held the fair balance of justice between them almost as a father among his children. After so long and able service rendered to them by this servant of Government, they could not let him leave this station, without doing the honour which he has so richly merited. He had held among them the offices of Magistrate, Civil Judge, and Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, and in all these offices he had worked hard for the benefit of the community. It is specially due to his exertions that the Cantonment is in its present excellent sanitary condition. He was very conscientious in his work, and his well-known figure will long be remembered by those who used to meet him unfailingly when making his morning rounds. Several Parsee and Mahomedan gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting and a Committee was formed to prepare the address. Rs. 700 were subscribed before the close of the meeting, and a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman.—*Id.*

THE CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL THIS AFTERNOON.

THE Concert this afternoon at half past 5 o'clock on behalf of the Scottish Orphanage promises to be a very successful one. We learn that a distinguished lady amateur from Calcutta, who has never appeared before a Bombay audience, will sing a favourite ballad this evening. The other lady singers are well known favourites, and we may look forward to quite a musical treat.

This concert is under the patronage of their Excellencies Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., and Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I.

The following is the programme:—

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.
APRIL 19TH 1877.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Solo Organ ....Selections from Faust...Gounod.
MR. J. LOCKE GRAY.
Chorus ....Caller Herrin.
ORPHANAGE CHILDREN.
Solo Baritone ....Dear England............Diehl.
Duet-Soprano & Baritone.Dite alla giovine ......Verdi.
Solo Contralto..............Cherry Ripe ....Horn.

PART II.

Solo Piano ....Erin..........................Benedict.
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA.
Solo Tenor.....................Mary of Argyll.
Duet-Soprano & Baritone.Qual Voce ....Verdi.
Chorus ....The Smith's a gallant Fireman.
ORPHANAGE CHILDREN.
Solo Organ...... ....March from "Eli".....Costa.
MR. J. LOCKE GRAY.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

EIGHTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, 18TH APRIL.

(Before THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE WITHULWADY MURDER CASE.

Cursondas Hurry, a Hindoo, and a hawker of fruits, was charged with having, on the 26th of March, at Bombay, murdered his father-in-law, Velljee Jewraj.

The Jury was formed as follows:—

J. GORDON, Esq., Foreman.
F. Mathew, Esq. — W. Scott, Esq.
Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq. — Govind Balkrishna, Esq.
E. B. Patterson, Esq. — Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq.
E. Lord, Esq. — Javuldas Velloobhoy, Esq.

Mr. Marriott (Advocate General) and Mr. Starling were counsel for the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Wagle. When called upon to plead, the prisoner said he was intoxicated and did not know what happened.

The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that the prisoner was the husband of the deceased man's daughter Pooree. The deceased and his wife occupied two rooms in a house in Withulwady in which there also lived his nephew and his eldest daughter, and a man named Visram Canjee. The prisoner and his wife lived in another part of the town. On the 26th of March last the deceased's wife became ill and Velljee sent to ask the prisoner to allow his wife Pooree, to go for a few days to his (Velljee's) rooms in Withulwady and attend to her mother during her sickness. In answer to the message Pooree went to her father's house and remained there. In the evening about seven o'clock the prisoner went to the house, and asked the deceased why his wife had run away. Velljee, who was at the time in the outer room he occupied, while Pooree was engaged in the inner room, replied that she had not run away, but had come to wait on her mother by his (Curson's) permission. The prisoner then demanded that she should return to his house at once, but Velljee explained that it was necessary she should remain for a few days with her mother. At this point the prisoner's mother, who appeared to have followed him, said something to him which appeared to infuriate him, whereupon he knocked Velljee down, and went into the inner room, where he attacked his wife Pooree, and wounded her with a knife. Velljee, in the meantime, got up from the floor and was about to go to his daughter's assistance, when the prisoner met him in the doorway between the two rooms and struck him twice with a knife, inflicting two wounds, one of which penetrated the aorta and proved immediately fatal. The prisoner, as soon as he had inflicted the injury ran into Visram Canjee's room, and endeavoured to secrete himself, but Visram observed him enter, and, thinking he was a thief, caught him and detained him until the police arrived and took him into custody. He was asked where the weapon was with which he had wounded Velljee, and pointed out a knife which was lying just outside the room door, and which it was proved the prisoner had purchased from a cutler about lamplight (between 6 and 7 o'clock) that evening. There were two or three witnesses present at the time of the murder who, in answer to questions from the jurymen, stated that the prisoner was not intoxicated. The prisoner's wife was called and tendered for cross-examination, in the course of which she said she obtained her mother-in-law's permission to go before she went away from her husband's to her father's house.

The arguments urged for the defence (no witnesses being called) were that the prisoner's act was not a premeditated one, but was committed on some sudden provocation, the wife having run away and refused to return and her father sheltering her and declining to allow her to go back; and that therefore his offence amounted only to manslaughter.

The Judge's summing up occupied nearly an hour. The jury retired for fifteen minutes and returned with a verdict of "guilty of culpable homicide amounting to murder," but represented that they did not think the prisoner went to his father-in-law's house with a premeditated intention to murder him.

His Lordship deferred passing sentence until this morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RE NAGURDAS PURMANUNDAS.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Lang, for a creditor, opposed the application which, he said, was wholly unnecessary, as the opposing creditor had no intention of arresting the insolvent if he proceeded with the matter of his insolvency. Besides, insolvent was not entitled to a protection order. The account given about his house in Bhooleshwur was most suspicious; and he had failed to account for a deficiency of Rs. 50,000, which alone was sufficient to disentitle him to the indulgence asked for.

The Commissioner said he had no doubt in his own mind that the application must be refused on two grounds. First, the insolvent had committed deliberate perjury in a civil suit heard before his Lordship. He denied the partnership of his son Vizbhoocundas with him; but his Lordship found that the son was a partner, and that the object of denying the partnership was to enable the son to dispose of the insolvent's property and to defraud his creditors. Secondly, as to the Bhooleshwur house, his Lordship was of opinion that the present aspect of things was against the insolvent. It was a family joint in food, worship, and estate; and the presumption was that the house was the property of the insolvent. The application was therefore refused.

RE PRANJEEWANDAS HURJEEWANDAS.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. An affidavit served upon insolvent by the opposing creditor was not yet complete; and the learned counsel asked that the case be adjourned until next Court day, and that meanwhile insolvent be granted an interim order.

Mr. Lang, for a creditor, asked that no interim order be granted even if his Lordship granted an adjournment. The insolvent had been hiding himself from a criminal warrant; and had settled the matter on the very day he was ordered to appear in this Court before his Lordship. He had been concealing himself, had concealed his property, and was not entitled to a protection order.

Mr. Starling said the criminal matter had not been compromised, that the insolvent was trying to settle with his creditors, most of whom had signed the composition deed, and that a private settlement would be more beneficial to the creditors.

The Commissioner adjourned the matter until next court day: no interim order granted.

RE EBRAHIM BIN MASSIK BIN RAJUB.

Mr. Lang, for a creditor, applied that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. There was no appearance for the insolvent; and the petition was dismissed.

RE JAMSETJEE MANOCKJEE KHORY.

Mr. F. R. Vicajee (for Mr. B. M. Wagle) applied for an interim order. There was no opposition; and the application was granted.

RE MADDON JUGONNATH.

Mr. Dhurundur, on behalf of the insolvent, who is head clerk to the Official Assignee, applied for leave to withdraw the petition. His Lordship granted as rule *nisi* for leave to insert notices of withdrawal of the petition.

RE RAMCHUNDER SOONDERJEE.

On the application of Mr. Dhurundur, leave was given to the insolvent to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Simao Manoel De Souza, a coach builder, Rs. 1,162. Thucker Dhurumsey Khutao, a grainseller, Rs. 17,380. Jamsetjee Heerjeebhoy Tadwalla, a toddy dealer, Rs. 660 Nunnoo Meya bin Peer Mahomed, an embroiderer, Rs. 830. Nursey Zootha, a spice-dealer, Rs. 1,198. Abdool Kayem Moolla Habiboola, a contractor, Rs. 1,166. Shaik Esmail wullud Goolam Mobideen, a grocer, Rs. 1,645. Mulluny Janoobhoy, a butcher. Rs. 2 800. Narayen Hurry Pudwal, a havildar, Rs. 477. Keshoo Withul Dulvey, a barber, Rs. 702. Mahomed Noor Mahomed, a butcher, Rs. 2,789.

THE SCARCITY IN WESTERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

(*Gazette of India.*)

No. 20, dated Simla, the 12th April 1877.

From Government of India, to Secretary of State for India.

OWING to the pressure of Legislative business in the week before last, and the movement of the Government to this place during last week, we have been unable during the last fortnight to send to Your Lordship the usual weekly despatch regarding the famine in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. We have however kept you informed by telegraph of the principal facts have come under our notice during the period in question.

2. We now enclose copies of Minutes recorded by Sir Richard Temple on the following subjects:—

1st.—The present condition of relief operations in Kurnool.

2nd.—The expediency of repairing the Begum Talao, a tank near the ruined city of Beejapoor in the Kaladgi district of the Bombay Presidency.

3rd.—The recent course and present state of relief operations in the Bombay Presidency, as ascertained on the occasion of Sir Richard Temple's late visit to that Presidency.

4th.—The physical condition of the gangs inspected by Sir Richard Temple in the districts of Sholapur, Kaladgi, Poona and Ahmednagar.

5th.—The question of suspending, instead of wholly remitting the demand for land revenue on unirrigated land in the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency with reference to an observation contained in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 6th March on this subject.

6th—The expediency of further utilizing the agency of the Department of Public Works in exacting task-work from the relief labourers employed in the distressed districts of the Madras Presidency.

3. Copies of the following papers are also enclosed:—

A letter from Mr. Bernard, Secretary to Sir Richard Temple, regarding a misapprehension which appears to have been entertained with reference to the views of the Collector of the Chingleput District on the subject of remissions of land revenue.

A memorandum by Dr. Harvey, lately employed as Medical Officer on Sir Richard Temple's staff, on the physical condition of the people in the distressed districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies.

Two telegrams from Sir Richard Temple, dated the 4th and 6th instant, already embodied in the weekly telegraphic summaries.

4 The improvement which has taken place in the management of the relief operations in the district of Kurnool is satisfactory; but that district still contrasts unfavourably, both as to the number on the relief works and as to the number of persons charitably relieved by the State, with the somewhat similarly circumstanced district of Sholapur.

5. We desire to draw Your Lordship's attention to the observations contained in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 24th ultimo, on the relief operations in the Bombay Presidency, and to the results which have followed from the closing of large numbers of villages works and the enforcement of task-work on the larger public works under professional supervision. Between the 12th January and the 20th March the number of relief labourers had owing to these measures been reduced from 331,447 to 209,000. The mode in which this reduction was effected is set forth in the following paragraphs of the Minute in question, which also contains an explanation of the circumstances under which the strike occurred, which attracted a good deal of public attention some weeks ago:—

"Although the tendency of our measures has been to transfer large numbers to the public works, still even on these works there has actually been a decrease. This has arisen from the enforcement of the task-work previously ordered. Many persons came to work on task so long as they found it easy, but absented themselves when they found it becoming harder. On the civil works, the manner in which the reduction of numbers occurred was in this wise. The Public Works Department (including its general branch and its special irrigation branch) has been strongly organized with a staff of officers and of trained subordinates in the distressed districts. Professional preparations for public works on a sufficiently large scale, consisting partly of main road, but chiefly of irrigation reservoirs (tanks), were got ready. To these all applicants (save and except those who appeared to be able to sustain themselves for a time at least, without Government aid) were admitted. To these also all the labourers who had previously been on village works were drafted except those who from age, infirmity or other good cause were unable to go. The able bodied were informed that they could no longer be employed on the village works; but that employment was available for them on the larger public works; to every person some such work at a reasonable distance was indicated; he was also informed, however, that in event of his refusing this offer he would not be otherwise employed. Very many did in fact refuse, and by so doing virtually discharged themselves from Government relief, thereby affording proof that they were not in real distress and could afford to stay away. Many, however, accepted the offer and are still serving on the public works, proving by their industry and discipline that they really need the support thus obtained.

"The number who discharged themselves from Government relief in the manner above described were about 102,000.* They did, indeed, at first show signs of some method and system in their proceedings. They liked the village work with a lax system from which they had been discharged. They disliked the public works with a strict system to which it was proposed to transfer them. They imagined that by throwing themselves suddenly out of employ, they virtually offered a passive resistance to the orders of Government. Many of them endured more or less of inconvenience and privation in furtherance of a plan whereby they hoped ultimately to regain their position on the easy-going village works. For so favourable an object they deemed that some suffering might be borne. They counted somewhat on exciting the compassion of the authorities, and still more on arousing fears lest some accidents to human life should occur. They wandered about in bands and crowds seeking for sympathy. They probably did meet with sympathy, indirectly at last, in various quarters. They certainly had leaders both from among their own body, and from among the employs, whose vocation had ceased from the contraction or cession of the village works. Moreover, the village headmen (patels) are, as a class, much opposed to any system of relief works which takes the people away from their homes. This feeling may be natural on their part, but it cannot receive attention, when it militates against so important a principle as the application of a definite test to a relief system in time of famine.

"The Local Government, however, did not yield, though it did report that matter to the Government of India, apparently with a view to strengthening the position by eliciting further authoritative declarations. The Government of India, on two occasions, declared in effect that undue concessions must not be made to combinations of work-people formed with sinister or self-interested objects; and that although Government was bound to do its utmost to save people from death by starvation, it could not always undertake to save them from death owing to their own obstinacy or misconduct. These views have doubtless helped to guide the thoughts of the people and to subdue any unreasonable hopes which may have been engendered.

"Of those who thus deserted the relief works some returned to labour when they found resistance unavailing. But many after wandering about for a short time settled quietly in their own villages, were they still are (as I have myself seen in several places) in a condition which, if not good, is yet not reduced. Of those it is thought that many must ere long be constrained to apply for relief.

"On the other hand, while severity is deserved by those who try to resist the just efforts for reform and economy in the administration of relief, there are many poor and ignorant persons misled by designing leaders. No exertion is spared to induce these misguided persons to accept the reasonable sort of relief which they are believed to need. To the village works only those are admitted who cannot be expected to perform the tasks set on the larger work. It was thought that these works would be more largely attended than they are. The authorities are ready to receive many more if they come either on existing works or upon other works which could be immediately opened. These works being of the simplest character can always be opened without any preparation. The gangs which I have inspected are exactly those whom we might expect to find; that is, people evidently needing assistance, strong enough to do light work near home, but not strong enough to perform the tasks of the public works.

"For the larger works, as already stated, preparation is always needed. And this preparation has been made in case there should be any accession or influx of numbers as the season advances. After consulting the Public Works authorities, I find that the works now open can accommodate seventy-five thousand additional persons at the shortest notice. Here again, however, the rolls of the workmen do not fill as fast as was expected. Evidently the comparatively strictness of system is acting is a deterrent to keep away all save those who are truly in want."

6. We consider the Government of Bombay to be entitled to great credit for the firmness and care with which they have dealt with this matter. It is evident that while a very material reduction of expenditure has been effected by the exclusion from the relief works of persons not really in need of relief, every precaution has been, and is being, taken to afford relief to those who require it. Sir Richard Temple considers that the poorest classes not on relief are generally in tolerable condition, and that while there is much scope for incessant vigilance, every effort has been made to secure it.

"All village headmen have been warned of their duty in this matter; they frequently do give temporary relief on their own responsibility pending orders of relief officers. Lists have been made out in every village of persons likely to come within this category. European officers are posted in each one of the many sub-divisions (talukas) of the distressed districts; and they, together with their native subordinates, are constantly patrolling the villages and seeing whether the village headmen really do bring forward every deserving case or not. In every sub-division (taluka) of every distressed district there is a relief centre for the reception of these cases. The number on charitable relief is large indeed, but looking to the circumstances of the country, I should be glad to see it larger. It is, however, remarkable that many of the destitute poor are reluctant to resort to the poor-house, from a feeling of self-respect which is creditable to them.† Here and there, however, I have discovered persons who ought apparently to have come under the operations of these rules; and I think that the local officers cannot be too often reminded of these excellent orders."

7. With reference to the allegations which have frequently been made of the occurrence of deaths from starvation, Sir Richard Temple writes as follows:—

"I have not received any trustworthy evidence whatever that any death from starvation occurs or is in danger of occuring in these districts. But I have received much excellent evidence to the effect that nobody is dying or likely to die of this cause. Statements of an opposite description are some times made, but they are merely general in their terms, and are manifestly advanced in support of the view that easier terms of relief should be offered to the people. I am unable, however, to discover upon what foundation any statements that the people are starving can possibly rest. If any instance has happened within the last two months, it must be very exceptional. If any instance happens now, it must be owing to some extraordinary conduct on the part of the person concerned, certainly not to any want of means of relief at hand."

8. As Your Lordship is aware, there has been much discussion and difference of opinion as to the sufficiency of the rate of wages now allowed on the relief works. It will be seen from Sir Richard Temple's telegram of the 6th instant, the text of which was communicated in our last weekly telegram, that Dr. Townsed, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who has recently inspected 34,000 relief labourers in the distressed districts of Bombay and Madras, considers that the reduced rate is sufficient to support the labours in fair condition, provided that care is taken that the individual recipient is the only persons supported on it. The opinion formed by Dr. Harvery, though expressed in less positive terms, is to the same effect. The reports made by Dr. Cornish, the Madras Sanitary Commissioner, on his inspection of the north-western portions of the district of North Arcot and of Madanapalli in the sub-division of the district of Cuddapah, to which reference is made in the despatch addressed by the Madras Government to Your Lordship under date the 31st ultimo, and which apparently contain a repetition of the adverse opininion already expressed by Dr. Cornish as to the sufficiency of the reduced rate of wage, have not yet reached us. On the evidence at present before us, we are not satisfied that an increase is necessary, provided that due care be taken that the whole of the reduced rate is available for the support of the individual recipient, other arrangements being made for the relief of those members of his family who are unable to work.

9. The following telegram, dated yesterday from Trichinopoly, has been received this day from Sir Richard Temple:—

"Have visited part of Salem district. Am now *en route* to Negapatam to enquire concerning grain traffic thence, which is still very slack. Proceed to North Madura. Good spring showers fallen in Mysore Province, Salem district, and parts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. The Cauvery and other rivers in flood. Ploughing in progress wherever rain has fallen, and numbers on relief decreasing in that neighbourhood. Condition of Madura uncertain. In districts above Ghats number decreasing, Bellary and Cuddapa. This is to be expected as season advances. Import grain trade in that quarter diminishing, which indicates sufficiency of local stocks. Mortality from sickness still continues in some districts. Numbers on charitable relief increasing, and among these persons many are found wretched. If present prospect of showers is realized, there will be no increase of distress in Southern India. Mortality at relief camps near Madras and in the city still continues. General aspect of affairs in whole Presidency more favourable than anticipation for middle of April."

10. In the Madras Presidency there has been a further increase in the numbers on the relief works, namely, from 663,997 to 693,761. The numbers charitably relieved have also risen from 105,067 to 114,782. The rapid increase under charitable relief appears to be principally attributable to the grant of an allowance for children under seven years of age.

In Mysore also considerable increases have occurred, the number of persons on works being now 75,417, and of charitably relieved 52,471, which is 11,460 above the preceding week.

Regarding Bombay, we have no later statistics than those communicated in Your Lordship in our telegram of the 7th instant.

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* i.e., difference between 136,000 on 12th January and 34,000 on 12th March as above stated.

† Mr. Bernard mentions the case of a woman in the Poona District in the receipt of charitable relief whose son, on his return home, at once, and of his own motion, repaid to Government the full amount spent on the relief of his mother during his absence.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of the unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for Breakfasts, Luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

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TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills Brick Land, London Export Chicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

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CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS AT CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Church Gazette.*)

The following Resolutions were passed at the Conference of the Bishops of the Province of India and Ceylon, held at the Palace, Calcutta, on the 8th day of March 1877, adjourned from the 7th day of March 1877.

THE RELATION OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES TO DIOCESAN ORGANIZATION.

Unanimously resolved:—

I.—"We, the Metropolitan and Suffragan Bishops of the Province, desire to record our high appreciation of the work done on behalf of the Church of England by the great Missionary Societies which have voluntarily laboured in her name. In view, however, of the revival and extension of the Corporate work of the Church, we feel the necessity of considering and more accurately, defining the relation of those Societies to Diocesan Organization."

II.—"We further consider that the question of the conditions under which Lay Agents are to be employed in the Church, is one which demands the serious attention of the Church at large."

III.—"Pending the full consideration of these important subjects, we resolve:—

(1.)—"That the Bishop of every diocese is, in the last resort, responsible for all teaching given and all work done within his diocese in the name and under the authority of the Church."

(2.)—"That in accordance with this principle every appointment to the discharge of spritual functions in the Church ought to be made with due recognition of the ultimate right of the Bishop to be consulted on such appointment and to exercise a veto upon the same."

(3).—"That it follows, from the same principle, that like recognition ought to be accorded to the ultimate right of the Bishop to be consulted with regard to any charge in the management, order of service, or place of worship, of any congregation."

IV.—"We severally undertake to bring the whole matter before our respective dioceses, and, through the Metropolitan, to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Metropolitans of the other Provinces of the Anglican Communion, with an expression of our hope that they will lay the same before their Suffragans, and obtain from them the opinion of their respective dioceses upon the subject referred to.

V.—"We further resolve to meet, at such time and place as may be settled by the Metropolitan, to consider the replies which may have been received, and to take steps for ultimately bringing the whole subject before the proposed Pan-Anglican Synod.

CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES.

At the adjourned Conference, held on Monday, March the 12th, it was resolved:—

I.—"That the idea of consecration implying that the person or thing consecrated is thenceforth wholly and permanently given up and dedicated for ever to sacred purposes, no building can be, in the proper sense of the term, consecrated, unless the site and the building are, at the time of consecration, legally conveyed and given over to the Church for ever. The Bishop, on the part of the Church, receives the gift at the hand of the founder or founders, and solemnly consecrates it for ever."

II.—"That such being the true idea of consecration, no Church which is intended to be a permanent consecrated building should be built upon a site the title to which is in any way insecure or of a temporary character, and every care should be taken for legally securing the site before the building of any Church is commenced."

III.—"That, inasmuch as it is the law of the Church that buildings which, either through insecurity of title to the site or other circumstances, cannot be permanently dedicated and consecrated, should be licensed by the Bishop, no building should be used habitually nor, except under pressure of necessity, even occasionally, for the celebration of the Holy Communion, without his license or permission."

SYNODICAL ACTION.

Upon this subject it was resolved:—

"That the time has come for taking steps to provide a system of Synodical action, both Diocesan and Provincial, and that we undertake to ascertain the feelings of the Clergy and Laity of our several Dioceses in regard to the constitution of Diocesan Synods."

ECCLESIASTICAL ACTION.

At the adjourned Conference on Friday, March the 9th, it was resolved.—

"That it is to be desired, with a view to securing to the clergy and laity a right of appeal, which at present, in the case of revocation of license, they have not, that in the case of any proceedings being taken against any clergyman, the opportunity should be offered to him of submitting his case to an informal court held by the Bishop, the Bishop undertaking, in that event, to recognise the right of appeal to a similarly informal court held by the Metropolitan, whose decision shall be held to be final.'

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

OLD MEN AND YOUNG.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

On Thursday the German Emperor completed the eightieth year of his age, and the auspicious event was celebrated with the due and conventional signs of rejoicing in various parts of the Fatherland. A feature of our times, which has perhaps not received all the attention it claims, is the fact that we—the peoples of the civilized world—are governed as a rule by old men, though, again, the average length of human life has been so considerably extended that nowadays we scarcely call men old at sixty. And as old is a relative term, it might be more correct to say that power is to be found in the hands of older men than of yore. Take for instance some of the more prominent names that suggest themselves in connection with the great question of the day. Prince Gortschakoff, who, by the way, was born on the 4th of July (old style), is now in his seventy-ninth year, while Lord Beaconsfield is in his seventy-second, and Mr. Gladstone in his sixty-eighth. Prince Bismarck (born on all Fools' Day) is on the point of completing his sixty-second year. Lord Granville was born in the same year as the German Chancellor. The President of the French Republic is nearly sixty-nine. M. Thiers, still a power in France, is twenty-five days younger than the Emperor William. M. Victor Hugo, no less a power than either President, is just midway between the three-score and ten and the four-score years of the Psalmist; and his strength is very far from being "labour and sorrow." If we turn to the great lights of English literature, it will be difficult to name two men who are exercising a wider influence than Mr. Carlyle, who is eighty-one, and Mr. Tennyson, who is sixty-seven. On the other side of the Atlantic the sceptres of poetry and prose are held by Mr. Longfellow, who has just entered on his seventy-first year, and Mr. Emerson, who is in his seventy-fifth.

Of ecclesiastics high in authority or position, the Pope will soon be eighty-five; Bishop Dupanloup is seventy-five; the Primate of all England is sixty-six. Among leaders of religious thought, Dr. Pusey is seventy-seven, Dr Newman being a few months his junior. The Dean of Westminster is sixty-one; M. Veuillot is sixty-four. To go to the antipodes of the eloquent Frenchman, it may be stated that seventy is (within a few months) the age of General Garibaldi, unquestionably the most popular man in Italy. To take one or two more names at random, M. Jules Favre was born in 1809, M. Jules Simon in 1814, Lord Russell in 1792, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in 1788. Of course, in speaking of the power enjoyed by some of these distinguished men, one uses the term in the widest sense. They are powerful whose words have weight in the world's councils.

Glancing, however, for a moment at the list of those who hold the symbols as well as, in some cases, the reality of power, one may learn that the collective ages of the British Cabinet amount to 660 years, which, divided by twelve, gives an average of fifty-five for each Minister. The Premier is the oldest man in his own Government, Mr. Hardy coming next, but being nine years his junior. Sir Stafford Northcote will enter upon his sixtieth year on the 27th of October next. The youngest member of the Cabinet is the one last admitted, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who is nearer to thirty-nine than forty. The Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will be fifty-eight on the 26th inst. The Lord Chief Justice of England is not far from seventy-five; the Lord Chief Baron is over eighty; the Viceroys of Ireland and India are aged fifty-five and forty-six respectively. The Governor-General of Canada is fifty-one and the Governor of the Cape sixty-two years old. Some of these, it will be said, are young men; and the public certainly looks upon them as such because in the intense competition of our time a man can seldom rise to high civil honours before the best part of his life is gone. The ages of the best known of our living admirals and generals would also furnish an instructive lesson, but the subject is a delicate one to handle.

If we look back to the commencement of the present century, say to the 1st of January, 1800, we find a very different state of things. Absolute ruler of France with no start in the race of life acquired by birth, was a young man of thirty. Across the Channel a man of forty had been for sixteen years the most powerful Minister the country had ever seen. The principal opponent of the Minister had himself been Secretary of State and leader of the House of Commons at the age of thirty-three. Second only to Pitt and Fox in political reputation and influence was Lord Grenville, Speaker of the House of Commons at twenty-nine and Foreign Minister for the whole of the fourth decade of his life. Of another great statesman with whom Lord Grenville long acted in concert, Macaulay reminds us that "at twenty-three he (Charles Grey) had been thought worthy to be ranked with the veteran statesmen who appeared as the delegates of the British Commons at the bar of the British nobility" on the occasion of the trial of Warren Hastings. It is true that the four last named persons all had advantages of birth, but nowadays even birth and talent combined will not advance a man so rapidly as they once did. Young, too, according to our standard were the Wellesleys when the one was sent to govern India at thirty-seven, and the other at thirty-four "against the myriads of Assaye clashed with his fiery few and won." Nelson could still call himself thirty nine when he obtained a chance which would hardly fail to the lot of an officer of his years in the last quarter of the nineteenth century to command an English fleet in a general engagement with the enemy. The medal, however, has its reverse, for Brueys, who came to such signal grief on August 1, 1798, was Nelson's junior by some two years. The Duke of Cumberland, if we may jump back another half century was twenty-four when he lost us Fontenoy, and twenty-five when he gained us Culloden. Wolfe was thirty three when he took Quebec, but Pitt, "who launched that thunderbolt," was then fifty one. Frederic the Great proved himself a wretched general at twenty nine and an able commander at thirty three; but not till Leuthen followed within a month of Rosbach—the two were fought when Frederic was close upon forty-six—did the King obtain by general consent a position among the great captains of all ages. Unhappily perhaps for the world, only kings, as a rule, or very big personages, are given an opportunity of retrieving their faults and profiting by their mistakes. Byng and Sackville were not allowed to perfect themselves in the art of war at the expense of the nation; but what possibilities of future excellence may not have been cut short when the one was executed and the other cashiered? Not, of course, that one would recommend the giving of "one more chance" to luckless commanders. Only, from the purely speculative point of view, one may have doubts as to the wisdom of shooting or even shelving them. On the whole, Lord Beaconsfield's famous dictum seems to require modification so far that it had better be put in the past tense—the history of heroes was once the history of youth. In the midst of the unexampled campaign of 1870-71 Count Moltke completed his seventieth and M. Gambetta his thirty-second year. It would be easy to multiply instances in our time in which the old have proved more than a match for the young. Yet the popular belief in the superlative excellence of youthful energy, both for intensity and quality, still has with many the force of a dogma.

Old men are liable to the failing of Nestor; but any one who has a keen sense of the continuity of history must take the greatest pleasure in conversing with those whose recollections carry them back to already distant periods in the annals of our race. How near and yet how far off we are to the past may be realized if we remember that the present Pope may well have conversed in his youth with the Cardinal of York, whose brother corresponded with Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, contemporary at once of Archbishop Sharp, of Dundee, of Mansfield. Lord Lovat in his youth had many opportunities of seeing the legs of Covenanters crushed in the boot; in his old age he may have read the earlier essays of Hume. Lord Russell was already eighteen when the Duke of Queensberry died—he whom the world called "Old Q.," and Lady Hamilton, if we remember rightly, "nasty old Q." The Duke's life extended from 1725 to 1810, and if Lord John had been introduced to him in the last year he might have heard details of the conversation of Pope and Swift from one who had talked with them. The veteran Whig statesman might in his turn recount them to youths already able to take interest in such subjects, and who may themselves be alive in 1950. Such is "tradition."

THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

THEIR MORALS.

(*The World.*)

The traditional excellences of the English aristocracy may, one would suppose, be safely defined as truth, chivalry, and courage. Without the first of these attributes the practice and possession of any other virtue is impossible; without some infusion of the two latter no English gentleman's character is popularly considered complete. Courage at least is a quality which in its grosser forms exists to a marked extent among those classes of whom the modern aristocracy is composed. Although the brute impulse, which physical pluck in its ruder forms is, may be sometimes carried to base and cowardly extremes, though the bear-fights and practical jokes, and other freaks consecrated by patrician usage, are not lofty manifestations of English manhood; notwithstanding that the courageous exploit occasionally resolves itself into something closely approaching to gratuitous and even brutal violence,—physical address, resolution, and endurance are not wanting among the rising aristocrats of the day. There may be a tendency to make field-sports and pastimes more easy and luxurious, and hunting and shooting both admit of truly sybaritic treatment. But there exists a sentiment of generous contempt for those who are not equal to sterner operations than those of the shires and the battue—a sentiment reinforced, and probably to a great extent originated, by the theory and practice of the first gentleman in England. Gifted with a constitution preternaturally strong and tough, the Prince of Wales only exchanges the fatigues of a London season—such as that which has commenced for him during the present year with the first days of spring—for exercises taxing muscle and nerve in the severest manner. The example is of course followed far and wide. It is absurd to hint at the degeneracy of the race, or to speak of our young aristocracy as an effeminate caste, when with the early autumn they take to the heather and stubble as young ducks to water, and with cutting winds full in their face, under driving rain and sleet, stalk the deer on the bleak Sutherlandshire hills. Courage in its coarser forms, as meaning hardihood and patience in bodily toil, is a virtue whose esteem and popularity in England exhibit no decline. Its paramount necessity is inculcated upon the Englishman at every stage of his career—at school, at college, in war and play, in the pastimes of youth, in the recreations of maturity.

Chivalry and birth, on the other hand, can scarcely be said to be equally fortunate in the enjoyment of their ancient reputation. The moral ideal of the 'aristocracy' in its present hybrid state includes much that is courageous, but little of necessity that is either chivalrous or true. The offensive or active element in the sum of the old knightly qualities receives prominence and preference over the other not less essential features of the knightly character. The new aristocracy may be 'prompt to the rash:' it is less common to find it 'revolting from the mean.' We speak now of men alone, though the same explanation might be partially applicable to the case of women as well. The causes which have operated to depress the standard of modern chivalry may be readily defined. To the moral philosopher of the future, if he happen to be of a practical turn, nothing will seem more noteworthy than the manner in which two currents of influence, each of them more or less corrupting, have converged in the society of the last half of the nineteenth century. The source of these twin streams is respectively the Racing-stable and the Stock Exchange. The two have united their waters, and have fairly penetrated the ethical conceptions and ideals of the polite world. The Turf and the City may be said to divide between them the business hours of our aristocracy. The code of morality and honour accepted in either of these quarters has produced a permanent impression upon the minds of its votaries. Life is faster than of old; competition more keen; the struggle for existence more severe; the necessity for investing that existence with a maximum of show and noise and glitter more imperious. To match, to out-do, to out-manœuvre, to defeat—this is the ambition naturally engendered in such a state of things To anticipate a rival in the receipt of information, whether relating to turf favourities or European stocks—this is the acme and essential of achievement, if success is to be insured. 'No man,' said Lord George Bentinck, 'who keeps a racing-stable can afford not to employ his experience in making bets.' The speculative mania is the mania of the day. Whether at Newmarket or in Lombard-street the prayer of our gilded youths and veterans is to be put on a good thing; and the exclusive object of their energies and intelligence is to prevent this same good thing from being accessible to others. Thus it is that there has been gradually and almost imperceptibly substituted a spirit of surreptitious machination, of chicane, of trickery, for those magnanimous aspirations, which scorned to lay their schemes anywhere except in the open. It is the age of 'sophisters and calculators' The worship of the golden calf has been set up in high places, and the golden calf is a jealous divinity. Neither man nor woman can long have two standards of truth and honesty. If to out-wit friend and neighbour is the serious aim of life, the moral habits which it involves cannot be restricted to business hours. If the amateur horse-dealer enjoys a chartered knavery, there is no guarantee that its operation will be limited to the region of veterinary surgeons and grooms. Moral habits are the outcome of association; and when the genius of the betting-ring and the Stock Exchange has made its way into society and taken it by force, it is unreasonable to suppose that the chivalrous standard of honour will not become obsolete, or that the old respect should be accorded to the primitive virtues of honesty and truth.

The British aristocracy is in fact just now marked by those qualities which might be expected in an anomalous and monstrously over-grown community. The distinctions between the aristocracies of birth, wealth, and intellect have been swept away; the process of fusion of the three is not yet perfect. The old ideas of right and wrong, of noble and ignoble, are dissolved; the new ideas have not yet acquired substance and form. What was once an aristocracy, in the true sense of the word, is now a plutocracy, and it is the influence of the latter which determines the moral notions of the former. The nature and tastes of the upper classes in England have lent themselves, with fatal facility, to the educating agencies of the new *regime*. They thus add to the idiosyncratic weaknesses of an old civilisation the characteristic excesses of a new. There is the ancient pride of birth which infects those who have no birth to be proud of; there is the passion for material display,—the scheming selfishness, the complete indifference to the feelings and the wants of others, the utter absence of that generosity in small things which is the essence of politeness. Lie and fraud are ugly words; but are men and women of fastidious truth and honour common among us? Falsehood has always been a peculiarly feminine vice; but was ever the habit of womanly mendacity so rife as now? Men resent imputations on their honour; but of how many would the atmosphere in which they live be judged by the quixotism of their ancestors to be free from influences which necessarily tarnish honour? Other causes besides those which are purely social have been at work to produce this confusion of ethical conception, this degradation of moral standards. As it is an age of greedy acquisitiveness, so it is an age of ignorant materialism, of crass indifference to the probable destinies of human nature. For a few it is a scientific age, for a few more an age of what the Laureate has designated, in a phrase which has been the keynote of a prodigious amount of cant, of honest doubt. For the immense majority it is an age of entire and absorbing neglect of all such things. The chaotic aristocracy, which is now in the ascendant, is uninformed by intelligent ideas on any of these points. Its religion, the practical religion of its every-day life, perfectly compatible with a respectable observance of devotional ordinances, is a crude, vapid, unreflecting materialism; a materialism which is not the result of settled conviction, or even of lucid intervals of consecutive thought, but of moral and intellectual stagnation. There is a vague belief in luck and opportunity, but there is no particularly strong belief in anything else. Blurred ideas and fluctuating standards in all things are the natural products of conditions such as have been here described. The faults, social and moral, of our modern aristocracy come from the fact that it is an aristocracy in confusion and anarchy; and if in the midst of this some traces of the primitive virtues are to be seen, surely that is some reason for gratitude.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhattee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
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MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE of the Commercial Billiard Rooms, at No. 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th April 1877, at 1 o'clock noon Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above Billiard Hall, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court and with the consent of the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of James Richardson, an Insolvent, the same comprises:—

3 English full-size slate billiard tables by Wright, complete with balls, cues, marking boards, lamps and coir matting, sets of pyramid and pool balls, liquor bars, &c., stage with platform large looking glass, blackwood carved pier and round tables, arm chairs, double screens, centre show cases, cloth partitions, billiard seats, hat racks, clock, washhand stands, gas brackets and pillars, cut glassware, plated and porcelainware, cutlery, coir matting, &c.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Property situate at Breach Candy Road.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Navibai widow and Administratrix of Cullianjee Ludha, deceased, the following valuable landed property on TUESDAY, the 1st day of May 1877:—

All that piece of land of garden formerly called Dharsey Mooras Garden with the messuage or bungalow thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Main Road, leading from Girgaum to Breach Candy, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the City of Bombay, and immediately opposite to a certain messuage known by the name of Harrington Lodge, and which said piece of garden ground is surrounded by a chunam and stone wall, and contains by admeasurement 14,181 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on or towards the east by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the west partly by the garden of the late Sonabai, the daughter or the late Heerjee Jeevunjee and partly by public foot path, on or towards the north by the garden of Wasso dew Heerajee, and on or towards the south partly by the garden of the late Gungadhur Shastree and partly by the batty ground of Babcarow Damajee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 116, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax under Nos. 299, 301, 334, 347 and 392, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Navibai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley, Attornies for Navibai or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, porcelainware and plants of various kind, at Middle Colaba.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, consisting of blackwood carved round tables, side boards, tea poys, towel horses camp and dining tables, chairs, hat stand, hanging argand lamps, harmonium, plated dish cover, tea sets, cruet frames, plated candlesticks, crockery ware and cooking utensils, saddle and bridles, garden and carpenter's tools, a best selection of various kinds of plants in pots &c., &c., the property of Dr. C. Codrington.

The property will be on view from Thursday.

AUCTION SALE OF WELLINGTON, ANKLE AND STABLE BOOTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May next, at 1 P. M., Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room, by order of the Superintendent of Army Clothing, the undermentioned boots, belonging to the Army Clothing Deparment.

629 pairs Wellington boots of different sizes.
390 ,, Stable do. do.
1066 ,, Ankle do. do.

CONTINUED AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING GOODS OF MESSRS. WALKER AND COMPANY.

Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. each day at the shop in Rampart Row, Fort, the remaining Goods belonging to Messrs. Walker and Co. commencing from lots of pictures.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 40, Meadow Street.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, Friday 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—

A collection of very beautiful imitation bronzes consisting of figures, flower vases, cardstands, flower pots, cigar stands, tobacco boxes, water jugs, fish bowls, butter dishes, byon dog, fruit dishes, and variety of other ornaments and toys, &c., &c.

Bohemian glass K.O. table lamps which can be turned in to flower vases, hand lamps, cabin lamps and glass table, candle sticks, rummers, &c.

Cutlery contains desert and table knives and forks, carvers, fish knife and forks, &c., fragrant toilet soaps, porcelain, wash hand sets, rich parisian figures and imitation flowers with glass dome, samples of shawls, riding whips, walking sticks.

30 Cases 120 doz Norway Beer in qts.
10 do 80 do do in pints.
On account and at the risk of whom it may concern.
10 Cases 10 doz. qts. French wine (sauterns.)

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome, Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a First Class full toned Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard. a Handsome English Built Self Driving Park Phaeton, a Pair of Handsome Grey Arab Horses, sets of English Harness, Plants, &c., at No 160, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated. glass and porcelainwares, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of S. LANG, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome English built open carriage, a pair of handsome grey Arab horses books, plants, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Brigadier-General J. S. GELL.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English mahogany, walnutwood, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a first-class sweet-toned mahogany semi-grand piano by "Collard and Collard," a handsome English built landau by "McNaught and Smith," a pair of handsome Australian carriage horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome English mahogany walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, piano, landau, horses, &c., the property of J. Rich, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 19th April 1877. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SINGAPORE, JOHORE, CEDAR AND DEAL BOARDS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Elphinstone Bunder:—

Singapore machine sawn Board.
Johore, Cedar Board.
Deal Board tongued and grooved.
Deal Ceilings 6 by ½.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder.

About 30 superior 1st class Moulmein Teak Squares.

About 75 tons superior 1st class Teak Scantlings and Planks of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

McEWAN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell a further and last shipment of this beer on Monday next the 23rd instant at P.M. This lot consists of

Ex. s. s. "Parsee."
70 casks each 4 dozen quarts.
30 casks each 7 dozen quarts.
and
Ex. s. s. "Severn."
19 casks each 4 dozen quarts.
2 casks each 7 dozen pints.

is in excellent condition and will be sold in small convenient lots.

Sample bottles may be obtained on application to the undersigned for which auction price shall charged.

VERY HANDSOME KEROSINE OIL HANGING AND TABLE LAMPS.

On MONDAY next the 23rd instant at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

An invoice of very handsome kerosine oil hanging and table lamps.

These will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, the owner being about to leave Bombay.

SALE OF GROUND AND CHAWL AND VACANT GROUND. at Churney Road, near Karelwady.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m.. on the premises the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Merwanjee Framjee Panday, Esq.

LOT NO 1 TO 3.—All that piece of pension and tax ground, together with the messuage or chawl of 3 compartments standing thereon, situate on the south side of the public passage opposite the Thackoordwar Temple, assessed under Nos. 14, 15, and 16, and bounded on the east by the property of Cowasjee Pestonjee Pokhanawalla, on the west by the property of Merwanjee Dadabhoy Coachman, on the south by the part of Pestonjee Eronee, and on the north by a passage and vacant ground of Framjee Cowasjee Daboo.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece of pension and tax ground admeasuring 55 feet in length and 40 feet in breath or there abouts, situate on the south side of the Churney at Karelwady Road and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of God at Mhrwan Erane, on the west by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Kooka, on the south by the ground of Hormusjee Cowasjee Daboo, on the north by the Churney Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEW MADRAS MADE FURNITURES.

On MONDAY next the 23rd instant sale commencing at 2 P.M Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the 1st floor of their rooms No. 2 and 3 Marine Street, Fort, by order of Mr. P D Modlear of Madras and on account and at the risk of the Indentor Mr. Carter, quantity of valuable Madras made furniture, consisting of teakwood round and oval table, drawingroom and armchairs, dumb waiter, washing and dressing tables folding chairs, stationery case, teapoys and whatnots, rattan chairs, &c.

On view from Friday, 20th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, a sweet toned Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Doring and Hamberg, a large Harmonium, 15 stops, in good order, a serviceable Office Shigram made to order at No. 17, Love Lane, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence No. 17, Love Lane, the valuable household furniture etc., of J G VITTERS, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome carved blackwood and French polished household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, brougham, horse, poney, goats, &c., at No. 134 Parell road, close to "Upna Cottage."

On SATURDAY next, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham horse, &c., the property of J. MORRIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and full particulars will be given hereafter.

Bombay, 19th April 1877, CRAWFORD & Co

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE PAINT (in all colours) possesses the following great advantages over Lead Paint:—
DOES NOT BLISTER,
NEARLY DOUBLE BULK,
GREATER COVERING POWER,
HAS NO CHEMICAL ACTION ON METALS,
IS NON-POISONOUS,
WILL STAND AN EXTREME OF HEAT which would destro White Lead.

SILICATE WHITE is the only Paint that will stand the action of sulphuretted Hydrogen and other Gases without tarnishing, and retain its colour under all conditions.

Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times*, *Architect*, and *Builder*.

Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL & Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN & Co., Colombo TODD, FINDLAY & Co., Rangoon; FLEMING & Co., Kurrachee; or to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.

FOR SALE.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Grey Australian Gelding, 15-3 high, 8 years, a very handsome and well mannered horse, a perfect charger with all arms, and has been regularly used as a cavalry charger from the time of his being purchased from the stables at Calcutta, Rs. 1,000.

A well-bred Grey Arab. 6 years 14-1½ high, a well broken charger, and goes in single harness, with dogcart and English harness in good order, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 14-1 high, aged, has been regularly ridden as a charger and carries a lady, can carry 14 stone, Rs. 560.

A powerful Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, has been constantly ridden with Troops and goes well in a dogcart. Rs 600.

A bright Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast in harness, with a Buggy in good order and a set of Brown Leather Brass Mounted Harness, turnout, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Waler Gelding, 8 years, 15-1½ high, a splendid mover and would make a first-class cross-country horse, Rs. 600.

A well-bred Bay Arab, 6 years, 14-2½ high, with excellent paces and promises to make a showy buggy or dogcart horse, Rs. 500.

A pair of Dun country Ponies, 6 years, 13-2 high, go exceedingly well in harness, Rs. 500.

A pair of Black Ponies, 6 years, 12-2 high, go well in double harness, Rs 400.

A very high caste Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast and active under saddle, and a most promising horse for the Turf, Rs. 500.

A well-bred and very handsome Chesnut Arab, 4 years, 14-1 high, up to 13 stone, a first-rate mover in either saddle or harness, Rs. 550.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 12th April 1877.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barre 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
Weight 12 ozs.
COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Weight 14½ ozs.
COLT'S DERINGER FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
ADDRESS—COLT' FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
4, PALL MALL, LONDON S.W.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask or the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co. Bombay; Messrs F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pire Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS,

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands have been annually restored to health, when every other medicine has failed. Their vast superiority over everything else in the cure of the above complaints is universally acknowledged, and the extraordinary demand for them ever since their first introduction is without precedent. In no instance have they ever been known to fail, or produce those dangerous symptoms so often resulting from copaiba, cubebs, turpentine, and other medicines usually resorted to. They require neither confinement nor change of diet, and may justly be considered the only safe efficacious remedy for all stages of those disorders for which they are recommended.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

The most astounding Cures are daily being effected in cases of Nervous Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Langour, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion. Pain and Palpitation in the Side, Harassing Dreams, &c. &c, by

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

RENOWNED throughout the world as the only medicine which is always to be relied on in such cases. It is extremely pleasant to take, and no one need suffer while such a miraculous madicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated Females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this Life-reviving Tonic for one month, and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances, &c., without any beneficial result are earnestly recommended to make for trial of this medicine, which being concocted on the highest scientific principles, invariably succeeds. The great success attendant on this wonderful discovery has led to a host of humble and worthless imitations. The genuine has the words "Walter De Roos, London," printed in white letters on the Government Stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Price 11s. and 33s. per Bottle. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, and all the principal Merchants in India.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, the commodious BUNGALOW, No. 182 at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of B. LANG, Esquire. For Rent, etc., apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO BE LET, a handsomely furnished large Commodious HOUSE, situated at Cumballa Hill, containing 5 Bed-rooms, with Bath-rooms, &c., from 15th April to the end of November 1877. Rent moderate. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

An Up-storied well furnished HOUSE, situated at Malaba Hill, with Billiard Table and Piano, contains 4 Bed-rooms. Rent moderate. To be let from 1st of May till end to November 1877. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, an English-built VICTORIA PARK PHAETON. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran, D'Souza has houses to let.

TERMS.—MODERATE

MATHERAN HOTEL.
GARBUT HALL.

ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant View.
BRANCH OF THE "POONA HOTEL."
☞ BAZAAR SUPPLIES received from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum: also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

VIENNA BEER in prime condition—
ANTON DREHER'S in cases of 4 doz, qts. at Rs. 6 per doz.
and of 4 doz. pts. ,, 3½ ,,
PUNTIGAM'S in cases of 2, 3 and 6 doz. Qts. ,, 5½ ,,

M. MONDOLFO & Co.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 12th April 1877

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Under signed:—

PALE ALE in wood [S. Allsopp & Sons]....at Rs. 80 per Hhd.
Do. in bottles [Leonard Cox & Co.] Q'ts. ,, 5 per Doz.
Do. do. [Leonard Cox & Co.] P'ts. ,, 3½ ,,
CYDER do. [Ward's] ......Qts. ,, 8 ,,
COGNAC do. [Jules Rousse & Co.] ,, ,, 9 ,,
CLARET do. [Jules Rousse & Co.] ,, ,, 9 ,,
CHAMPAGNE do. [Philippe Leon & Co.] ,, ,, 48 ,,

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, 3rd April 1877.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes; China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriages and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c.; Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux) Overland Chairs, &c.

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every size and description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with througout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal the Raja of Butiam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to forward their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, will find the publication of their advertisements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be desired. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be Printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.		
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.	
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15 8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3 4
30	31	0	8	30	28	1 0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1 0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7 4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15 4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11 4
55	63	11	4	55	57	10 8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by station age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

30, Meadow Street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000, STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,255.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..........£76,925
Do. 1862..........£300,690
Do. 1872..........£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years
	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL .... ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin .... ,,	4,271,00

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.

NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.

[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*]

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS are invested in trust for Policy-holders.
The Ratio of Expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.
The Increase in the Accumulated Fund during last year is about 100 per cent.

Annual Reports, Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares, and Agencies may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGER AND ACTUARY.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE "POSITIVE"
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER 1876.

Proposals Received.. 286 to assure Rs. 16 41,600 0 0
Policies Issued...... 242 assuring ,, 11,67,600 0 0
New Current Annual Premium Income.. .... ,, 47,694 10 9
Proposals Declined.. 44........ ,, 4,74,000 0 0

During the four years the Branches of the Company have been established in India, there have been received 1613 Proposals to assure Rs. 1,09,33,500, of which 1316 good risks have been accepted and completed for Rs. 78,70,200, the percentage of risks declined to proposals received being 14·80. The receipt in four years, in India alone, of proposals for upwards of a CRORE OF RUPEES, is the best proof of the favor with which the Company's system of Life Assurance has been regarded.

PROGRESS of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.

Held by Official Trustees on
31st December 1873 ... Rs. 78,968 9 6
Do. Do. 1874 ... 2,00,752 6 4
Do. Do. 1875 ... 3,38,350 5 3
Do. Do 1876 ...* 4,67,531 8 2

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1876, after meeting all claims.

The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.

Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates, and all information, can be obtained on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.

4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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